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CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Panama Canal

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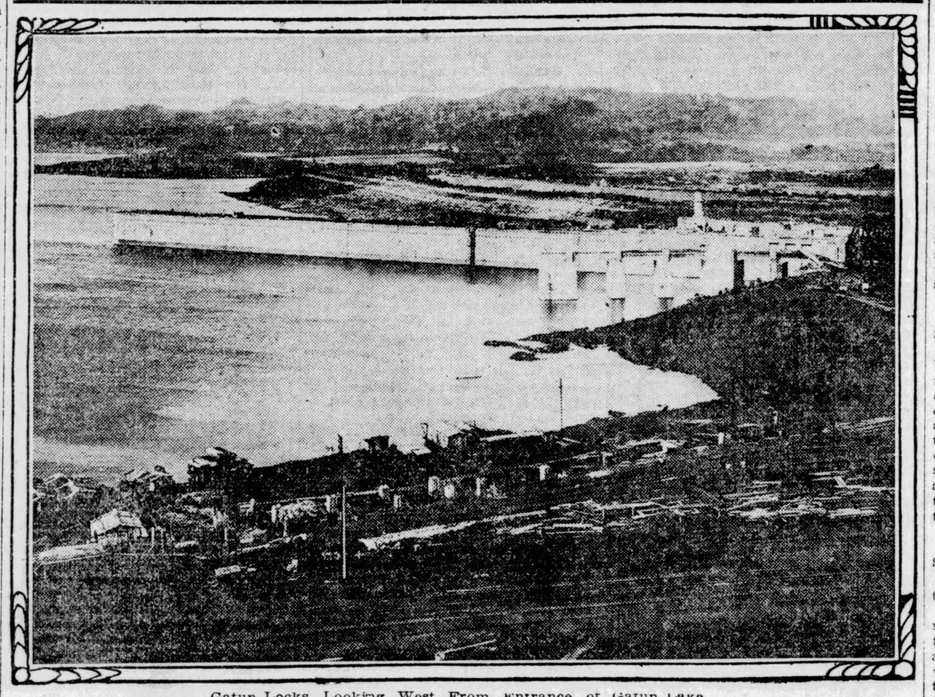
Made Possible by Roosevelt's Action Toward Panama



Gatun Locks Looking West From Entrance of Gatun Lake.

BY far the most important action I took in foreign affairs during the time I was President related to the Panama canal. Here again there was much accusation about my having acted in an "unconstitutional" manner—a position which can be upheld only if Jefferson's action in acquiring Louisiana be also treated as unconstitutional; and at different stages of the affair believers in a do-nothing policy denounced me as having "usurped authority"—which meant, that when nobody else could or would exercise efficient authority, I exercised it.

During the nearly four hundred years that had elapsed since Balboa crossed the Isthmus, there had been a good deal of talk about building an Isthmus canal, and there had been various discussions of the subject and negotiations about it in Washington for the previous half century. So far it had all resulted merely in conversation; and the time had come when unless somebody was prepared to act with decision we would have to resign ourselves to at least half a century of further conversation.

Under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, signed shortly after I became President, and thanks to our negotiations with the French Panama company, the United States at last acquired a possession, so far as Europe was concerned, which warranted her in immediately undertaking the task. It remained to decide where the canal should be, whether along the line already pioneered by the French company in Panama, or in Nicaragua. Panama belonged to the Republic of Colombia. Nicaragua bid eagerly for the privilege of having the United States build the canal through her territory. As long as it was doubtful which route we would decide upon, Colombia extended every promise of friendly co-operation; at the Pan-American congress in Mexico her delegates joined in the unanimous vote which requested the United States forthwith to build the canal; and at her eager request we negotiated the Hay-Herran treaty with her, which gave us the right to build the canal across Panama. A board of experts sent to the Isthmus had reported that this route was better than the Nicaragua route, and that it would be well to build the canal over it provided we could purchase the rights of the French company for forty million dollars; but that otherwise they would advise taking the Nicaragua route. Ever since 1846 we had had a treaty with the power then in control of the Isthmus, the Republic of New Granada, the predecessor of the Republic of Colombia and of the present Republic of Panama, by which treaty the United States was guaranteed free and open right of way across the Isthmus of Panama by any mode of communication that might be constructed, while in return our government guaranteed the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus with a view to the preservation of free transit.

For nearly fifty years we had asserted the right to prevent the closing of this highway of commerce. Secretary of State Cass in 1858 officially stated the American position as follows:

"Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of Eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse of the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them, or, what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust relations as would prevent their general use."

We had again and again been forced to intervene to protect the transit across the Isthmus, and the intervention was frequently at the request of Colombia herself. The effort to build a canal by private capital had been made under De Lesseps and had resulted in lamentable failure. Every serious proposal to build the canal in such manner had been abandoned. The United States had repeatedly announced that we would not permit it to be built or controlled by any Old World government. Colombia was utterly impotent to build it herself. Under these circumstances it had become a matter of imperative obligation that we should build it ourselves without further delay.

A Partial List of "Revolutions."

I took final action in 1903. During the preceding 53 years the governments of New Granada and of its successor, Colombia, had been in a constant state of flux; and the state of Panama had sometimes been treated as almost independent, in a loose federal league, and sometimes as the mere property of the government at Bogota; and there had been innumerable appeals to arms, sometimes for adequate, sometimes for inadequate, reasons. The following is a partial list of the disturbances on the Isthmus of Panama during the period in question, as reported to us by our consuls. It is not possible to give a complete list, and some of the reports that speak of "revolutions" must mean unsuccessful revolutions:

May 22, 1850 — Outbreak; two Americans killed. War vessel demanded to quell outbreak.

October, 1850 — Revolutionary plot to bring about independence of the Isthmus.

July 22, 1851—Revolution in four southern provinces.

November 14, 1851—Outbreak at Chagres. Man-of-war requested for Chagres.

June 27, 1853—Insurrection at Bogota, and consequent disturbance on Isthmus. War vessel demanded.

May 23, 1854—Political disturbances. War vessel requested.

June 28, 1854—Attempted revolution.

October 24, 1854—Independence of Isthmus demanded by provincial legislature.

April, 1856—Riot and massacre of Americans.

May 4, 1856—Riot.

May 18, 1856—Riot.

June 3, 1856—Riot.

October 2, 1856—Conflict between two native parties. United States force landed.

December 18, 1858—Attempted secession of Panama.

April, 1859—Riots.

September, 1860—Outbreak.

October 4, 1860—Landing of United States forces in consequence.

May 23, 1861—Intervention of the United States forces required by intendente.

October 2, 1861—Insurrection and civil war.

April 4, 1862—Measures to prevent rebels crossing Isthmus.

June 13, 1862—Mosquera's troops refused admittance to Panama.

March, 1865—Revolution, and U. S. troops landed.

August, 1865—Riots; unsuccessful attempts to invade Panama.

March, 1866—Unsuccessful revolution.

April, 1867—Attempt to overthrow government.

August, 1867—Attempt at revolution.

July 5, 1868—Revolution; provisional government inaugurated.

August 29, 1868—Revolution; provisional government overthrown.

April, 1871—Revolution; followed apparently by counter revolution.

April, 1873—Revolution and civil war which lasted to October, 1875.

August, 1876—Civil war which lasted until April, 1877.

July, 1878—Rebellion.

December, 1878—Revolt.

April, 1879—Revolution.

June, 1879—Revolution.

March, 1883—Riot.

May, 1883—Riot.

June, 1884 — Revolutionary attempt.

December, 1884—Revolutionary attempt.

January, 1885—Revolutionary disturbances.

March, 1885—Revolution.

April, 1887—Disturbance on Panama Railroad.

November, 1887—Disturbance on line of canal.

January, 1889—Riot.

January, 1895—Revolution which lasted until April.

March, 1895—Incentiary attempt.

October, 1899.—Revolution.

February, 1900, to July, 1900. — Revolution.

January, 1901.—Revolution.

July, 1901.—Revolutionary disturbances.

September, 1901.—City of Colon taken by rebels.

March, 1902.—Revolutionary disturbances.

July, 1902.—Revolution.

The above is only a partial list of the revolutions, rebellions, insurrections, riots, and other outbreaks that have occurred during the period in question; yet they number 53 for the 53 years, and they showed a tendency, to increase, rather than decrease, in numbers and intensity. One of them lasted for nearly three years before it was quelled; another for nearly a year. In short, the experience of over half a century had shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the Isthmus. Only the active interference of the United States had enabled her to preserve so much as a semblance of sovereignty. Had it not been for the exercise by the United States of the police power in her interest, her connection with the Isthmus would have been sundered long before it was. In 1856, in 1860, in 1873, in 1885, in 1901, and again in 1902, sailors and marines from United States warships were forced to land in order to patrol the Isthmus, to protect life and property, and to see that the transit across the Isthmus was kept open. In 1861, in 1862, in 1885, and in 1900, the Colombian Government asked that the United States Government would land troops to protect Colombian interests and maintain order on the Isthmus. The people of Panama during the preceding twenty years had three times sought to establish their independence by revolution or secession—in 1885, in 1895, and in 1899.

The peculiar relations of the United States toward the Isthmus, and the acquiescence by Colombia in acts which were quite incompatible with the theory of her having an absolute and unconditional sovereignty on the Isthmus, are illustrated by the following three telegrams between two of our naval officers whose ships were at the Isthmus, and the Secretary of the Navy on the occasion of the first outbreak that occurred on the Isthmus after I became President (a year before Panama became independent):

Ranger, Panama:

United States guarantees perfect neutrality of Isthmus and that a free transit from sea to sea be not interrupted or embarrassed. . . . Any transportation of troops which might contravene these provisions of treaty should not be sanctioned by you, nor should use of road be permitted which might convert the line of transit into theatre of hostility.

MOODY.

Colon, September 20, 1902.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Everything is conceded. The United States guards and guarantees traffic and the line of transit. Today I permitted the exchange of Colombian troops from Panama to Colon, about 1,000 men each way, the troops without arms in trains guarded by American naval force in the same manner as other passengers; arms and ammunition in separate train, guarded also by naval force in the same manner as other freight.

McLEAN.

Panama, October 3, 1902.

Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Have sent this communication to the American Consul at Panama:

"Inform Governor, while trains running under United States protection, I must decline transportation any combatants, ammunition, arms, which might cause interruption to traffic or convert line of transit into theatre hostilities." CASEY.

When the Government in nominal control of the Isthmus continually besought American interference to protect the "rights" it could not itself protect, and permitted our Government to transport Colombian troops unarmed, under protection of our own armed men, while the Colombian arms and ammunition came in a separate train, it is obvious that the Colombian "sovereignty" was of such a character as to warrant our insisting that, inasmuch as it only existed because of our protection, there should be in requital a sense of the obligations that the acceptance of this protection implied.

Absolutism with a Touch of Humor.

Meanwhile Colombia was under a dictatorship. In 1908 M. A. Sanclamente was elected president, and J. M. Maroquin vice president, of the republic of Colombia. On July 31, 1900, the vice president, Maroquin, executed a coup d'etat by seizing the person of the president, Sanclamente, and imprisoning him at a place a few miles out of Bogota. Maroquin thereupon declared himself possessed of the executive power because of "the absence of the president"—a delightful touch of unconscious humor. He then issued a decree that public order was disturbed, and, upon that ground, assumed to himself legislative power under another provision of the constitution; that is, having himself disturbed the public order, he alleged the disturbance as a justification for seizing absolute power. Thenceforth Maroquin, without the aid of any legislative body, ruled as a dictator, combining the supreme executive, legislative, civil and military authorities, in the so-called Republic of Colombia. The "absence" of Sanclamente from the capital became permanent by his death in prison in the year 1902. When the people of Panama declared their independence in November, 1903, no congress had sat in Colombia since the year 1898, except the special congress called by Maroquin to reject the canal treaty, and which did reject it by an unanimous vote and adjourned without legislating on any other subject. The constitution of 1886 had taken away from Panama the power of self-government and vested it in Colombia. The coup d'etat of Maroquin took away from Colombia herself the power of government and vested it in an irresponsible dictator.

Consideration of the above facts ought to be enough to show any human being that we were not dealing with normal conditions on the Isthmus and in Colombia. We were dealing with the government of an irresponsible alien dictator, and with a condition of affairs on the Isthmus itself which was marked by one uninterrupted series of outbreaks and revolutions. As for the "consent of the governed" theory, that absolutely justified our action; the people on the Isthmus were the "governed;" they were governed by Colombia without their consent, and they unanimously repudiated the Colombian government, and demanded that the United States build the canal.

The Time for Delay Passed.

I had done everything possible, personally and through Secretary Hay, to persuade the Colombian government to keep faith. Under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, it was explicitly provided that the United States should build the canal, should control, police and protect it, and keep it open to the vessels of all nations on equal terms. We had assumed the position of guarantor of the canal, including, of course, the building of the canal, and of its peaceful use by all the world. The enterprise was recognized everywhere in responding to an international need. It was a mere travesty on justice to treat the government in possession of the Isthmus as having the right—which Secretary Cass 45 years before had so emphatically repudiated—to close the gates of intercourse on one of the great highways of the world.

When we submitted to Columbia the Hay-Herran treaty, it had been settled that the time for delay, the time for permitting any government of anti-social character, or of imperfect development, to bar the work, had passed. The United States had assumed in connection with the canal certain responsibilities, not only to its own people but to the civilized world, which imperatively demanded that there should be no further delay in beginning the work. The Hay-Herran treaty, if it erred at all, erred in being over-generous toward Colombia. The people of Panama were delighted with the treaty, and the president of Colombia, who embodied in his own person the entire government of Colombia, had authorized the treaty to be made. But after the treaty had been been made the Colombian government thought it had the matter in its own hands, and the further thought, equally wicked and foolish, came into the heads of the people in conutrol at Bogota that they would seize the French company at the end of another year and take for themselves the forty million dollars which the United States had agreed to pay the Panama Canal Company.

The MIDLANDERS

BY CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON

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CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

He found his hat and was rushing to the door when Janet stopped him.

"Wait! I want you, Harlan."

"I'm going to Wiley. They beat him down with this! His life's ambition, his hope—he renounced it all for her! I see that, Janet!"

"Yes. But here—you can save him!"

"Save him?"

"Does he want the truth known? Do you want it known? You love her, Harlan!"

He stopped. The judge raised his hand dispassionately. Janet hurried on: "You can save him. Tanner's out there—I saw him when I came in, talking with the sheriff. In the corridor! Bring him:"

Harlan stared. "I'll kill him!" he muttered. Then she say a light break on his face. He was gone.

They stood face to face, Janet and the magistrate, when Harlan returned. They had not spoken. The judge appeared unnerved at last. Tanner put a curious face in the door. When Harlan closed it behind him, he started in a grinning trepidation. The younger man motioned him to the table. He laid upon it the pages from Boydston's slip. Then he turned to the little gray boss and quietly, as if beginning an address to a jury, he spoke:

"In January, a year ago, you paid Dan Boydston $250 dollars to be divided with Curry and another supervisor for putting through the contract you got for building the Broad Creek bridge. On April the second of this year, you paid Boydston $400 to secure the road contracts in district six — and in June you paid him $500 to award your company the Sinsinawa Creek dam work. And before that," he glanced over the slips, "you have bribed two, and possibly three, of the board for the last seven years to put road and bridge work not where the county wanted it, but where it was most profitable to you. I am going to bring all these instances before the January grand jury."

The little boss had stood hat in hand, his cigar cocked downward, listening. He never moved until the recital was done. Then with a grimace, he tilted the cigar. His eyes shifted to Janet Vance.

"Where did you get them facts?"

"Do they read right?"

"I ain't saying anything. But where did you get them figgers?"

"Boydston confessed."

The judge was staring. Tanner took a step nearer on the rug. He adjusted his glasses critically.

Harlan's hand came down on the table before him. "Don't touch that paper!"

"Young man, I ain't no ruffian. Le' me see." He looked slowly.

"Boydston's writing, isn't it?"

"I'm not saying. I'm not talking. Only," he looked past Janet to the judge. "What the hell do you want, young man?"

"I want you to say!"

"I ain't saying anything. You must have gone crazy."

Harlan was folding the notes in his pocketbook. "All right, Thad! Don't! But I'll be district attorney on the first of next month!"

The little boss took out his cigar. "Judge," he grinned, but his lips were trembling, "what the hell we got into!"

The judge suddenly burst from them with a groan. "Tanner! Don't speak to me—don't look at me, I tell you!"

The boss rubbed his chin and watched Harlan. "I never could account for folks. For the day before election things are moving into a mighty rumpus! Look at the folks in town? I been waiting half an hour for the boy to bring me a copy of the News."

"And I," retorted Harlan, "am waiting here for the paper you have in your pocket. Curran's signed withdrawal."

"Eh?" The boss fidgeted. His eyes went to the judge. "You told them!"

"I did. Tanner, this is damnable! This is an outrage," the judge turned on Harlan. "My boy, you misunderstand me. I knew nothing—know nothing. The hate of this"—he shivered—"God, it is in my blood, our very blood, Harlan! The dirt, the turmoil, the sensationalism of it all."

"Father, I did not dream you did. You brought me up in the reverence of the law—its spiritual quality, its invincible purity. I could not dream dishonor of you. But you—you hesitate. You stand still. It is not enough in a man—not enough in a judge. The only good is the fighting good."

"What do you mean?"

"I want Curran's withdrawal. I demand it."

"He is out of the fight. He dare not speak tonight! His own paper is printing his resignation!"

"Give me that resignation," Harlan advanced on Tanner. "Give it to me—or I'll take it from you."

The boss retreated. He looked toward the door. Janet was moving to it. Keep off, damn you!" he growled.

Harlan was following him. Thad's hand went into his coat pocket. "Keep off! Here, then, make a trade. Gi' me that stuff of Boydston's, I tell you! I'll keep my mouth shut, if you gi' me that stuff that domn fool wrote!"

"Well!" Harlan's grim smile came. The little gray boss reached a trembling hand from his pocket. From the door Janet turned. She had torn the paper from Tanner even as Harlan was searching for his own.

"Go!" she cried. "That's enough. Those notes are mine, Harlan. You can't trade them!"

Harlan's smile deepened. With a sweep of his hand he hurled Tanner against the wall. "You rat!" He looked back to his father. "I want you all to listen. I am going to marry Aurelie Lindstrom. I am going to prosecute Boydston and Curry and Tanner. And if you"—he smashed the other man closer to the floor—"if you ever mention—or if I ever hear a word against the name of the girl I'm going to marry, I'll walk into the First National Bank and kill you. Is that plain?"

The little boss struggled to answer.

The judge laid a hand on his son's arm. "Harlan! Marry her? Your family—your mother—"

The young man gave him a brief attention. "Very good." He lifted the little gray boss to his feet. "Tanner, my father wouldn't kill a man under any circumstances, would he? It's been bred out of him, and his generations before him. But I've got it back somewhere! If there's any need at any time!"

He kicked the door open and threw the boss out.

There was some commotion in the corridor, so much so that Thad's exit was not noticed. An excited boy was dashing down the hall calling for Marryat, the sheriff.

He could not find him and stoped before Harlan at the door.

Mr. Van Hart, they want you or some officer. There was a big fight at the quarry! The contractors' dagos tried to sneak into Lindstrom's field and start work and he shot into 'em. He killed three and one's the foreman!"

At Harlan's back the judge was listening. The young man saw something out of the window as he turned. A column of white smoke going up from the back yard of the News shop; and a glimpse of Janet's gown. He just realized that she had gone. And that, for the first time in 50 years, there would be no issue of the Rome News.

The boy was pulling at his sleeve in a hysterical excitement.

"Hold on, I'm going, son!" But he turned again to his father. The judge was striving to speak.

"He said Lindstrom! He said Lindstrom! Killed the men!"

"You sent him down," the son muttered briefly. "I'm sorry, father!"

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Price Is Paid.

At sunset Curran was far in the hills. There was a tiny hunting shack in the thick of a scrub-oak ridge where he had often spent the night in other seasons, with Harlan or Arne, seeking the squirrels and wild pigeons, and now, unconsciously, his steps led thither. Without thought, without purpose—only he must be alone with his crisis of defeat; he must keep reason, he must grope for the tatters life had left him.

All the afternoon he had wandered, keeping from the roads, and meeting no one. He had beheld the silent Midland country, the cloud patches chasing one another over the close-cropped meadows from ridge to ridge, the val-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XIX.

They did not lunch on the trail, but drove on to the post in time for dinner. Jean de Gravois and Croisset came forth from the store to meet them.

"You have company, my dear," cried Jean to Melisse. "Two gentlemen fresh from London on the last boat, and one of them younger and handsomer than your own Jan Thoreau. They are waiting for you in the cabin, where mon pere is getting them dinner and telling them how beautifully you would have made the coffee if you were there."

"Two!" said Jan, as Melisse left them. "Who are they?"

"The new agent, M. Timothy Dixon, as red as the plague and fatter than a spawning fish! And his son, who has come along for fun, he says; and I believe he will get what he's after if he remains here very long, Jan Thoreau, for he looked a little too boldly at my Iowaka when she came into the store just now!"

"Mon Dieu!" laughed Jan, as Gravois took in the four quarters of the earth with a terrible gesture. "Can you blame him, Jean? I tell you I look at Iowaka whenever I get the chance!"

"Is she not worth it?" cried Jean in rapture. "You are welcome to every look that you can get, Jan Thoreau. But the foreigner—I will skin him alive and spit him with devil-thorn if he so much as peeps at her out of the wrong way of his eye!"

Croisset spoke.

"There was once a foreigner who came. You remember."

"I remember," said Jan.

He looked to the white cross which marked Mukee's grave in the edge of the forest, where the shadow of the big spruce tree fell across it at the end of summer evenings.

"And—he—died," said Jean de Gravois, his dark hands clenched. "God forgive me, but I hate these red-necked men from across the sea."

Croisset shrugged his shoulders.

"Breeders of two-legged carrion-eaters!" he exclaimed fiercely. "La charogne! There are two at Nelson House, and two on the Wholdaia, and one—"

A sharp cry fell from Jan's lips. When Croisset whirled toward him, he stood among his dogs, as white as death, his black eyes blazing as if just beyond him he saw something which filled him with terror.

As the man turned aside, startled by the look, Jean sprang to his side.

"Saints preserve nus, but that was an ugly twist of the hand!" he cried shrilly. "Next time, turn your sledge by the rib instead of the nose, when your dogs are still in the traces!" Under his breath he whispered, as he made pretense of looking at Jan's hand: "Le diable, do you want to tell him?"

Jan tried to laugh as Croisset came to see what had happened.

"Will you care for the dogs, Henri?" asked Jean. "It's only a trifling sprain of the wrist, which Iowoka can cure with one dose of her liniment." As they walked away, Jan's face still as pallid as the gray snow under their feet, Gravois added: "You're a fool, Jan Thoreau. There's a crowd at your cabin, and you'll have dniner with me."

"La charogne!" muttered Jan. "Les betes de charogne!"

Jean gripped him by the arm.

"I tell you that it means nothing—nothing!" he said, repeating his words of the previous day in the cabin. "You are a man. You must fight it down, and forget. No one knows but you and me."

"You will never tell what you read in the papers?" cried Jan quickly. "You swear it?"

"By the blessed Virgin, I swear it!"

"Then," said Jan softly, "Melisse will never know!"

"Never," said Jean. His dark face flashed joyously as Iowaka's sweet voice came to them, singing a Cree lullaby in the little home. "Some day Melisse will be singing that same way over there; and it will be for you, Jan Thoreau, as my Iowaka is now singing for me!"

An hour later Jan went slowly across the open to Cummins' cabin. As he paused for an instant at the door he heard a laugh that was strange to him, and when he opened it to enter he stood perplexed and undecided. Melisse had risen from the table at the sound of his approach, and his eyes quickly passed from her flushed face to the young man who was sitting opposite her. He caught a nervous tremble in her voice when she said:

"Mr. Dixon, this is my brother, Jan."

The stranger jumped to his feet and held out a hand.

"I'm glad to know you, Cummins."

"Thoreau," corrected Jan quietly, as he took the extended hand. Jan Thoreau."

"Oh, I beg your pardon. I thought—" He turned inquiringly to Melisse. The flush deepened in her cheeks as she began to gather up the dishes.

"We are of no relation," continued Jan, something impelling him to speak with words with cool precision. "Only we have lived under the same roof since she was a baby, and so we have come to be like brother and sister."

"Miss Melisse has been telling me about your wonderful run this morning," exclaimed the young Englishman, his face reddening slightly as he detected the girl's embarrassment. "I wish I had seen it!"

"There will be plenty of it very soon," replied Jan, caught by the frankness of the other's manner. "Our runners will be going out among the trappers within a fortnight."

"And will they take me?"

"You may go with me, if you can run. I leave the day after tomorrow."

"Thanks," said Dixon, moving toward the door.

Melisse did not lift her head as he went out. Faintly she said:

"I've kept your dinner for you' Jan. Why didn't you come sooner?"

"I had dinner with Gravois," he replied. "Jean said that you would hardly be prepared for five, Melisse, so I accepted his invitation."

He took down from the wall a fur sledge coat, in which Melisse had mended a rent a day or two before, and throwing it over his arm, turned to leave.

"Jan!"

Her faced her slowly, knowing that in spite of himself there was a strangeness in his manner which she would not understand.

"Why are you going the day after tomorrow—two weeks before the others? You didn't tell me."

"I'm going a hundred miles into the south," he answered.

"Over the Nelson House trail?"

"Yes."

"Oh!" Her lips curled slightly as she looked at him. Then she laughed, and a bright spot leaped into either cheek. "I understand, brother," she said softly. "Pardon me for questioning you so. I had forgotten that the MacVeigh girl lives on the Nelson trail. Iowaka says that she is as sweet as a wild flower. I wish you would have her come up and visit us some time, Jan."

Jan's face went red, then white, but Melisse saw only the first effect of her random shot, and was briskly gathering up the dishes.

"I turn off into the Cree Lake country before I reach MacVeigh's'," he was on the point of saying; but the words hung upon his lips, and he remained silent.

A few minutes later he was talking with Jean de Gravois. The little Frenchman's face was ominously dark, and he puffed furiously upon his pipe when Jan told him why he was leaving at once for the south.

"Running away!" he repeated for the tenth time in French, his thin lips curling in a sneer. "I am sorry that I gave you my oath Jan Thoreau, else I would go myself and tell Melisse what I read in the papers. Pish! Why can't you forget?"

"I may—some day," said Jan. "That is why I am going into the south two weeks early, and I shall be gone until after the big roast. If I remain here another week, I shall tell Melisse, and then—"

He shrugged his shoulders despairingly.

"And then—what?"

"I should go away for ever."

Jean snapped his fingers with a low laugh.

"Then remain another week, Jan Thoreau, and if it turns out as you say, I swear I will abandon my two-Iowakas and little Jean to the wolves!"

"I am going the day after tomorrow."

The next morning Iowaka complained to Melisse that Gravois was as surly as a bear.

"A wonderful change has come over him," she said. "He does nothing but shrug his shoulders and say 'Le diable!' and 'The fool!' Last night I could hardly sleep because of his growling. I wonder what bad spirit has come into my Jean?"

Melisse was wondering the same of Jan. She saw little of him during the day. At noon, Dixon told her that he had made up his mind not to accompany Thoreau on the trip south.

The following morning, before she was up, Jan had gone. She was deeply hurt. Never before had he left on one of his long trips without

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Abe Martin

Some fellers' idea o' bein' funny is breakin' a few bones when they shake hands.

I've never met a big fine lookin' athletic feller that didn' either have a soft snap or wuz lookin' fer one.

LITTLE CAUSES OF BIG WARS

By Albert Payson Terhume

A Petty Order That Led to England's Civil War.

AN ENGLISH king didn't like his subjects' growing habit of emigrating to America.

It not only drained the peasant and merchant ranks from which he drew the bulk of his revenues, but it seemed to him an insulting criticism on the way his kingdom was run. So one day in 1633 he scribbled his signature to an order forbidding a certain ship, then in harbor, to sail for Boston. He probably forgot the order after a day or two, in the slough of other blunders in which he was forever wallowing. He assuredly did not realize that it would have been a hundred times wiser for him to cut off his own right hand than have signed that order.

For, indirectly, he had just signed his own death warrant and had helped shove England into the abyss of civil war, wherein he himself was destined to lose his crown and his life. The king was Charles I.

Now, aboard the ship whose sailing Charles had forbidden was a man who had become so disgusted with government misrule that he had resolved to turn his back forever on his fatherland and to throw in his fortunes with those of the New England colonists.

This man was a well-to-do farmer nearly 40 years old, stocky of build, red and puffy of face, blustering and noisy of manner, slovenly in dress and with dirty hands and dirtier linen.

As a boy he had been a dunce. As a young man he had been so wild and dissolute as to bring his godly parents to despair. Then, marrying and settling down on his farm, he had joined the Puritan sect and had begun to pray as loudly as once he had sworn. Because of his mighty genius for leadership, he gained influence with the plain folk of his own sort, the folk who were soon to wrest the reins of rulership from the courtiers who mocked and oppressed them.

The swollen-faced, rough farmer with the dirty linen and the arrogant manner was Oliver Cromwell.

Aboard the detained ship with him were Hampden, Hazelrig, Pym, and a number of others who were afterward to start and fan the spread of warflame throughout England. King Charles, in cooping up this shipload of firebrands, had achieved the crowning mistake of his long series of life-blunders.

England was beginning to learn—what America later proved by a glorious fight for liberty and what France taught her nobles by a baptism of blood—that the people and not one small ruling class are the masters of a nation. King Charles' chief idea in life was that monarchs are chosen by God to rule kingdoms in any way they may choose. For centuries his ancestors had acted on this "divine right" belief.

But in Charles' day the people were awakening. Cromwell, Hampden, Pym and many another were loudly declaring that no foolish or unjust king had the right to shape a nation's course. Charles thought otherwise. When parliament (acting as the people's voice), opposed him, he dismissed parliament, as a mother might tell a naughty child to leave the room.

Parliament and its adherents rose in rebellion. England was split into two great factions—the parliament party and those who still clung to the shopworn belief in the divine right of kings. Civil war set in.

Little by little the parliament forces gained ground. In one battle after another—notably at Naseby—they thrashed the king's armies. Cromwell,—who had had no military training, but who was a born general just as he was a born statesman—was one of the foremost figures in this war. It was he to whom the chief credit for the victories at Naseby and elsewhere were given. At his back were the "Ironsides," a body of invincible fighters, stern, bloodthirsty, relentless.

At last Charles was hopelessly beaten. He fled to the Scotch for refuge. His grandmother's mother, Marie Stuart, had been queen of Scotland and the Highlanders were supposed to adore him. The Scotch, however, thriftly sold their adored king to the English.

Now that they had Charles in their power the parliament leaders did not quite know what to do with him. They dared not let him free to stir up new trouble and there was always danger of escape if they kept him a prisoner. They settled the question in true "Ironsides" fashion by beheading him. Cromwell had loudly announced:

"We will cut off his head with the crown upon it!"

Cromwell was soon the sole ruler of England. But for a careless royal order, written a few years earlier, he might instead have been tilling a rocky farm somewhere in the neighborhood of Boston.

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The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

leys bleak in the November hush. Afar he heard the farmers snapping the corn from the frozen husks, throwing it with a rough cadence against the bump boards of the wagons; and now and then he saw the yellow piles among the shocked fodder and the pumpkin vines. Again he saw a threshing crew, the red machine roaring, the flow of chaff, the glint of the fork-tines as the pitchers threw the bundles to the band cutters, the farm boys wallowing in the bright straw, the girls coming out to bid the hands to dinner which the neighbor women had gathered to prepare. All this fine hearty life seemed strangely unreal, but curiously his mind absorbed itself in it. He pictured the long table in the farmhouse, the host welcoming the threshers, the discussion of the yield and price with the weighers and sack sewers, as the owner let the brown wheat run through his fingers. All this he had been giving up with his new larger life; this prosy country friendliness which only this year he had discovered and loved, and which had made place for him, given him honor. And now, at the moment of his miracle, the precious knowledge of their trust, and that he was equal to this man's work, he had fallen; again, the wanderer, the man without understanding, the poet without song.

He turned from it all with tear-filled eyes, climbing higher in the bluffs. The leaves were new-fallen, showing the far-winding river, the bronze shields of the corn coming up to the black, muddy roads leading to the town, first past the modest homes of the workers and hired folk, and then to the heavy-faced houses of the rich. After all, a pleasant, friendly town, coming at last to know him; a wholesome town blown always with odorous airs, and filled with the voices of young people, boys climbing the cattle trails, sweethearts wandering along the pebbly watercourses of Sunday afternoons; or old men and women coming slowly along the walks under the arching maples, speaking kindly, knowing every one and the children of every one.

From the last high ridge, where the uplands began, he could see the great vistas. The smoke over the mines and factories of Earlville, the Mississippi, a band of dull silver strung along the hills of Illinois, and now, on his home shore, far to the north, a single farm wagon toiling up the red gash of a road to the yellow bluff, and then rattling on, a crawling speck at last, the wrapped figure in the seat alone and desolate under the sky, the low-pressing globe of gray. He thought it might be his friend Hemminger, going back to his home people. He would tell them the news. He wondered how they would receive it; if they would not be saddened? They would open their weekly paper, the damp and soggy little sheet as it came from his old press, and read his announcement. The talk would go about—some nameless blight that had struck down their champion, and only the infinite silence would answer. He thought of the farmers driving homeward from the rally that would not take place, rough-garbed, silent, in a sort of awe of Thad Tanner, the little gray boss who was on top again. They would guess at this much. But Curran, who, somehow, had appealed to their own secret sentiment; who had come clearing an obscure message, the fighting good, the newer ideal of democracy—something past the money lust of the republic—he, who had dreamed that out of their gray and honest lives he might weave the colors of his own infinite possibilities—what would they think of him?

Tomorrow was the election, and by night the great fight would be won. They would all win, Delroy, the militant governor, the junior senator; all the men of the north in the brilliant campaign. But he who had been of them, of whom the home folk had been proud as he voiced their conscience against outworn theories of wealth and privilege, he had fallen. He thought of how they would discuss him tomorrow about the polls, his useless name on the ballots—a man apart, branded with a nameless stain, the eternal whisper following him. Yes, he had found bottom after the resurge of his life. He had risen to fall. Love had made the way and then defeated him.

From the high point he saw a yellow scar and knew it was the quarry, with beyond the shanties of the Pocket squatters. Up this trail she had romped and grown, his child, his little girl, laughing the way of her vulgar upbringing, all unknown and uncared for. And he—he might have done so much—he who all his thriftless life had needed the touch of a hand in his!

He tried to recall the first time he had seen her—a dark-haired child in a red dress going past his shop with the barelegged Lindstrom boys. Then a schoolgirl, slim, with sharp-eyed little Gallic tricks and poses; and then the maid he had come to know. Moody at times, and lonely; passionate still with eagerness to live and be. And thence on to his miracle—laughing her way into his dreams, the bizarre romance in his obscure struggle, lifting him by her kinship of feeling, of adventure, of follies and extravagances. Oh, the way they had come unknowing!—the two outcasts to their triumph!

Then he bowed his head with humbleness at this other miracle. With all her droll playing with him, her grateful fondness for him, he had been the pure in heart. The wonder of it! That always, his passion had been a sheltering and protecting one—a fatherhood, indeed, that defended her against the town's tongues, that exulted in her success. And once again he looked off to the east and his mystic impulse came. He kissed his fingers to the dun sky and whispered: "Because you're there, Aurelie—just because you're there!"

At dark he went to the cabin, and before a tiny fire sat long. A morrow was to be thought of—a sober, reckoning tomorrow, the long, straight road. He would have to go, he reasoned; he was crushed, destroyed here. And then a flame of dogged courage swept him. No, he would not go! He had done no wrong. Fate had struck him down, but he accepted. He would make his fight—a losing fight, perhaps—with the infinite cruelty of ostracism and the jeers of misunderstanding; the mutter of nameless things that men whisper only to their kind, always about him. But he would stay; he would steel his soul to it, with some sort of new patience and pride in renunciation that none could know. Unless it was best for her! Then he would go, gladly the wanderer; silent, crying down his fatherhood, his lonely love for her. For she had best not know he whispered—never, never! What need of this burden on her?

In the dark he groped about this circle, and nothing could he find except that what was for her, he would do. Nothing else would matter. Then he slept, as he had not dreamed he could sleep, in a child's peace; or as one who had emptied his soul, beholding a flame burn it out to purity. Once, in the night, he awakened, and found his lips mutterng: "Thank God!" and then slept again in his inexplicable peace. Only, on this consciousness, there seemed to come sounds, faint and far, like the firing of a shot now and then.

When dawn came he arose, hungry and stiffened with weariness and cold, but with a cleansed hunger, a somber resolve, a feeling of the need of men. When he came out the low-pressing gray of the sky was still on the hills. He looked down and saw a farm wagon on the far valley road. It came to him that this was election day, and about the polls the groups were gathering. But on the hush of the morning there came again sounds that he could dimly recall in his dreams—gunshots. Once they were almost like a volley.

Now, on his descent to town, he could see black distant figures, men moving out the road along the creek.

TO BE CONTINUED.

DELAYS NORTH POLE TRIP

San Francisco, April 2.—Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, has postponed until 1915 the expedition to the Arctic regions he had planned to make this summer. His vessel, the Fram, has been delayed on its journey from Colon, and cannot reach San Francisco in time for the start that was to have been made in July.

Story of a Seeress.

Grant Duff in his diary tell a curious story of a "seeress." Mlle. Lenormand was consulted by Roberspierre and Napoleon I. Grant Duff's father had a strange experience with Mlle. Lenormand. He and a friend went to consult her, and after she had told him what he wanted to know, she tried with the friend, but became confused, said her heart failed her and begged him to leave the house. He persuaded her to try again, and again the same result followed. Then, declaring that this had never happened to her before, she lost all patience and implored him to leave instantly. He did so, and as he passed out of her door was knocked down and killed by a heavy wagon.

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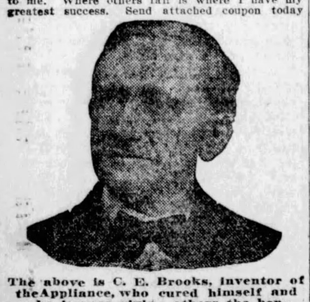

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Farm Profit and Loss

Making money at a loss! Out of pocket every day, according to the wiles of bookkeeping! Ahead of the game every hour, according to his wife's theory of living benefits, is the reasoning of Levitt Ashley Knight, of New York, in the Country Gentleman. "I believe," he says, "that before I am 70 years young the middle-class city dweller will have filled the countryside 50 miles beyond the limits of every large city in America. I believe that he will see the strictest bookkeeping shows a profit for the city man's farm, even when conventional bookkeeping shows a loss. When that day comes you will find the real business men in the farming game. The big men in the insurance offices, in the brokerage firms, in the factories, in the wholesale houses, will each run from 20 to 200 acres of green earth. People are already sensing this. If you doubt it, try to buy farm land within 40 minutes of any large American city!"

Factory Girls in Japan.

There are 500,000 factory girls in Japan, and of this number 300,000 are under the age of 20 and 400,000 are employed in spinning and weaving factories, principally making cotton and silk thread and cloth. Of the latter, 70 per cent live in dormitories, established partly with a view to their detention. The girls in filatures work on an average of 13 to 14 hours, and those in weaving factories 14 to 16. Their health is defective in general, as the result of lack of rest and of the fact that they work in insanitary workshops. A factory that employs 1,000 girls has to engage 800 new girls every year to maintain the number.

New York's first elevated railroad was built in Greenwich street in 1857, and was operated by a cable which ran under ground and over the structure on spider wheels.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some one please tell through The Blade, what causes distemper in dogs, and a remedy?—B., Akron, Mich.

Getting Rid of Ants.

If J., Wallowa, Oregon, will place a few drops of sassafras oil where the ants run it will soon cause them to leave. I have used this successfully.—M., Zanesville, Ohio.

Manure Losses.

Thousands of dollars' worth of plant food are lost annually by farmers who really mean well, but are either careless or do not know how to properly handle barnyard manure.

We should remember that barnyard manure is the most valuable of fertilizers and at the same time it is the cheapest.

If many farmers would learn the simple problem of properly caring for their barnyard manure the commercial fertilizer dealers would be less prosperous.

In the first place, let us see why barnyard manure is valuable. It contains a large amount of nitrogen and potash and also furnishes a goodly quantity of humus to the soil.

The great sources of loss of manures are the loss of the liquid portion, the leaching out of the fertility by rain, and fermentation.

Some farmers make the great mistake of draining the liquid manure from their barns. Since the greater portions of both nitrogen and potash are contained in the liquid manure, absorbents, such as straw or other beddings, should be used to soak up as much of the liquid as possible.

Manure should never be exposed to heavy rains, as the drainage from a manure heap contains still more plant food than does liquid manure.

Manure should be stored under cover and also kept moist to prevent fermenting. If fermentation is allowed to take place a large amount of nitrogen passes off into the air and is lost.

Manure should be hauled out as fast as made and spread directly upon the fields. If it cannot be hauled directly to the fields, it may be kept without serious loss by being put into a covered shed with a good roof, and being allowed to be trampled by stock. The stock pack the manure and also keep it sufficiently moist.—K., Wawaka, Ind.

Flax as a Crop.

It would not be a profitable proposition to grow flax as a foodstuff for the reason that flaxseed is very rich in fat and would not be a suitable feed with which to balance up a ration for live stock. The commercial oil meal is a by-product from the manufacture of linseed oil from flaxseed. It has had the fat taken out and the residue is a feed rich in protein, which is not the case with the flaxseed before the oil is extracted. Some flax was formerly grown in Michigan, but the bulk of the flax crop is now grown in the spring wheat states of the west and in northwestern Canada. The flax grown in Michigan was largely grown for the fiber. At present values it would not be a profitable crop to grow in Michigan for the grain, except perhaps in a limited wayway to provide a grain rich in fat for feeding calves in connection with skim-milk. A new idea in this connection is to mix in a little flaxseed with the oats when sowing this crop. When grown alone for seed two or three pecks per acre are sown as soon as the ground is warmed up in the spring.

Spring Feeding.

It is now time to be looking after the bees' food supply, as they will begin to breed up and will use their stores very fast. The first good warm day the hive should be opened and examined. If there are not 15 or 20 pounds of stores at least, they should be fed at once.

Use nothing but the best sugar to feed. Make this into a syrup about equal parts sugar and water, and give enough to make about 25 pounds of stores altogether. The best beemen now advocate feeding the entire amount necessary at one feeding. There are many kind of feeders on the market but I would advise using one that feeds from the inside as then there is less liability of robbing.

If the swarm seems to be weak, close the entrance down to about a half inch. Hives setting close to the ground need watching to see that ice does not form in the entrance. This is more liable to happen when the snow is deep.

After examining the hives, carefully replace the packing and make this as tight as possible. Then in about ten days look into them again to see that the syrup has been taken all right. If so, remove the feeder and leave the bees alone for some time. Do not disturb them until warm, settled weather. —H. L. Soper, Michigan Farmer.

Live Stock Trains.

A number of state universities are co-operating with the railroads in sending out live stock trains. These trains carry specimens of leading breeds of stock—cattle and horses, principally. The men in charge are experts in judging quality of animals shown. Stops are made at as many points as possible, and at each a live stock exposition is held without removing the animals from the cars. Usually the coming of such a train is widely advertised and a good audience is present at each place. The principal effect is to wake up the farmers in the matter of breeding better live stock. There are a great many farmers who know that better stock should be bred, but have been breeding poor stock so long that it has become a habit.

At these demonstrations many farmers are present who never go to fairs. Also many farm boys get their first impressions as to raising better farm stock from these short-lived displays. The effects of these demonstrations are far-reaching, and this method will doubtless be extensively used in the future to stir up increased interest in the raising of improved live stock.

Light About Buildings.

The dandiest, safest and best light to use about the buildings at night is the electric flashlight. It will not replace the ordinary lantern or electric lights for pemanent lighting, but for carrying about the house and barns, it is much better in many ways.

The device consists of a small electric bulb and a dry battery which will give several hundred flashes before it is exhausted. A new battery can be easily and quickly put in at small cost. The pocket flashlight is especially convenient to carry when making the final inspection for the night.

There is no smell or grease about it as with a kerosene lantern, no chimney to smoke up, no wick to clean, or flame to blow out. It gives a brilliant light, which can be directed in any direction. The flashlight is particularly convenient to carry when one goes out at night, as it can be slipped into the pocket, and lights at the mere pressure of the thumb or finger.

THE GARDEN

Using a Mulch.

We have always had good success with mulched potatoes. Last year we put out two patches, mulching one and growing the other without. The mulched plot was very much better. Then, too, we did not have to cultivate them.

The potato is a cool weather plant, and it stand to reason that in a somewhat dry and warm country they will do better when mulched. The mulch not only holds the moisture, but keeps the ground cool and prevents baking.

I do not favor putting the mulch on as soon as the potatoes are planted. It is better to leave them unmulched for a short time after planting, or until they are just about ready to break the ground. This will give the sun more chance to act upon the ground and warm it up. The potatoes germinate quicker and come up much sooner where this is done.

When the potatoes show signs of nearing the surface, or when the first of them begin to peep out, the mulch should be scattered over the patch, and in a few days they will all be through. They certainly come up in much less time in this way than where the mulch is put on right after planting. We cover them with several inches of straw.—G. H. Glitzer, in Farm and Home.

Rutabagas.

Rutabagas should be planted about 30 inches apart, and after they have made a growth of a few inches should be thinned to eight inches apart in the row. Cultivation should be frequent enough to insure a freedom from weeds.

Parsnips.

Parsnips are easily grown. They do best in a very heavy clay soil, the richer the better. They are also great drought resisters, as they send their roots to a great depth. Frost does not hurt them, and if they are left in the ground all winter, they improve in flavor and sweetness as a result of freezing.

Flower Seeds.

Many of the seeds of garden flowers are very small, and, if planted late, will often fail to come up on account of the ground being too dry at the surface. Such seeds should be planted early enough to get the benefit of the spring rains. If they are planted later the ground should be partly shaded by spreading above it strips of board an inch or so apart. The sun will not stay on any one place below the covering long enough to dry out the ground.

THE ORCHARD

Raspberry Patch.

Cleaning up the raspberry patch is an important task. As soon as danger of freezing weather is over, the old canes and the small and weak ones should be removed. Those who summer pruned should have strong stocky vines with plenty of lateral branches. This spring the laterals should be shortened back to one-fifth their length. If you neglected to summer prune the main canes should not be cut back more than one-fifth their length. Clean out all the grass and weeds in the rows. An eight inch plow may be used between rows and the ground plowed only deep enough to turn a furrow nicely. Throw the dirt up to the bushes and it can be worked away from them by frequent cultivations and harrowings. Frequent cultivation is necessary in order to produce nice berries when rainfall is depended upon for moisture.

Ben Davis Apple.

The Ben Davis apple originated in Kentucky. It is therefore a southern apple and does best in a region where the temperature and general climate are as warm as Kentucky. It is a long season apple, and for this reason does not get full size and color in localities as far north as northern Wisconsin. This will explain why some of the apples of this variety on the market are very red and others little colored. Probably there has not been any other as much fought over by horticulturists as this one. Its enemies say it is an apple of poor flavor. Its friends say it is a prolific and persistent bearer. Some of its friends are apple growers, who say that in the long run they get more money out of the Ben Davis than out of any other variety, even though it sells at a lower price on the market than most other varieties.

Plant Lice in Spring.

Some trees and shrubs are loaded every season with plant lice. On those affected last year one is likely to find now small, black, shiny eggs at the ends of the twigs. These can be seen on fruit and other trees, various ornamental shrubs, and particularly on the buckthorn. As soon as the tender leaves begin to unfold on this shrub the eggs hatch and the leaves shortly become loaded with lice. Why not, therefore, trim hedges and shrubs now, and burn the trimmings, burning as well all prunings of fruit trees? It is very well known that plant lice increase at a tremendous rate when once started, therefore each egg destroyed now means the death of hundreds of lice, and the consequent lessening of the work of spraying later.

THE DAIRY

Dairy Cow Feeding.

Some cows naturally give milk which is lower in butter fat than milk from some other cows and the percentage of fat in the milk cannot be made to increase more than a certain amount even if the feed of the animal is changed. The requirements of different cows vary also and it is well to feed the herd as individuals rather than collectively. The food elements in a dairy cow's ration should be balance, that is, no one of them should be in excess. Such feeds as alfalfa, cowpea and clover hays, cottonseed meal, bran, oats, and glutten feeds are high in the protein or nitrogenous elements and should be fed along with the more carbonaceous feeds such as corn, silage, millet hay, and oat or wheat straw if the best results are to be obtained.

Undoubtedly the concentrates increase both the flow and richness of the milk, if they are fed in the proper proportions so as to give a balanced ration. The Purdue station has conducted work along the lines of dairy cow feeding and their experience has done much in showing the value of various ginds of feeds in increasing the flow of milk and its per cent of butter fat.

For a home-grown ration where every pound of feed can be grown on the farm Purdue recommends: Alfalfa hay, 12 lbs.; corn silage, 30 lbs.; corn meal, 5 lbs.; ground oats, 2 lbs.

This is a very good ration for a 1,000-pound cow producing about 30 pounds of milk per day, but more than this should be fed to a large animal. A good rule by which to go is to give the cow as much feed as she will consume without putting on any extra fat on her body, but first of all make sure that she is producing enough milk to pay for her keep.

Some farmers prefer to buy their concentrates instead of raising them on the farm and in this case Purdue has found a ration as follows very satisfactory. It consists of: Alfalfa hay, 10 lbs.; corn silage, 30 lbs.; wheat bran, 2 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 1 lb.; cornmeal, 4 lbs.

This, like the other ration, is for a 1,000-pound cow giving 30 pounds of milk a day and more feed will be required for a larger animal. If the farmer cannot raise alfalfa on his land cowpea or clover hay may be substituted for it with very good results.—J. R. Cavanagh, Ind.

Breed for Butter.

The fat globules in Jersey milk are much larger than those in Holstein milk. Before the common use of the cream separator, this was a very decided point in favor of the Jersey and Guernsey cow for butter and cream, but since nearly every farmer has a centrifugal cream separator, it is possible to take the cream from the milk, as easily from one as from the other. If the milk is allowed to set in the old way in crocks and pans, the Jersey milk usually has more and thicker cream than that of the Holstein. Also the larger globules are somewhat easier to churn.

Bedding Cows.

There is a vast difference in the methods of bedding dairy cows. The mere question of bedding looks like a small one, but it is a serious matter in the dairy of a hundred or more cows.

Sawdust is being quite extensively used and has the advantage of being very easy to handle. It is, however, quite dusty and has the further disadvantage of not rotting readily when it is incorporated with the manure applied to the land.

Because of this, cut corn fodder is preferred by some. When it becomes part of the manure it readily disintegrates and so increases by that much the manure and the humus in the soil.

Straw and hay clog up the gutters behind the cows, and this means an accumulation of liquid into which the cows step from time to time and in which they switch their tails occasionally. It is also difficult to spread much bedding evenly or to keep it even after it is thus spread.

The best possible bedding would be hay or straw cut very short; for it would be easy to spread and would rot quickly.

LIVE STOCK

Clipping the Work Horses.

With the approach of the season when the farm horses must be put at hard work, the question arises as to whether it would be preferable to clip them or not. For the horses with rough, heavy coats, the argument is on the side of clipping. Animals performing work with a long coat suffer an unnecessary strain on the system, as well as the attendant discomforts. The perspiration of horses is not a mixture of water and salts, but of water, proteid and salts, and the loss of flesh attendant on working the soft horse which perspires freely, without clipping, is thus explained. The discomfort of the horse when brought to the barn with a heavy, wet coat of hair, will also be reflected in his condition, even if the danger of chill and attendant colds be otherwise eliminated, it is unqestionably both humane and profitable to their owners to clip the work horses before the hard work of the spring campaign is begun.

Mixture for Hogs.

The following mixture, recommended by the United States department of agriculture, is used by many hog raisers to aid digestion, stimulate circulation and to prevent worms: Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; common salt, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphate, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; black antimony, 1 pound. These ingredients should be thoroughly pulverized and mixed. The dose is a large tablespoonful for each two hundred pounds of live weight of hogs treated. It can be given in the slop.

It should be remembered that this is not a cure for the cholera or even a preventive but it will tend to keep the animal's digestive system in good condition and make it better able to ward off diseases. In addition to feeding this mixture it is important that the animals be fed properly, kept in clean dry pens that are disinfected regularly, and kept free from lice and other parasites.

The only preventive for hog cholera that our veterinary authorities can recommend with any degree of assurance is the serum treatment.

Foaling Time.

If the mare has gone much over the time and especially if she has lost much milk, it will be necessary to watch the foal closely for symptoms of constipation, which will be manifested in the first place by continued elevation of the tail accompanied by straining without the passage of faeces. This will be succeeded by dullness and then by evidence of pain, the abdomen will become bloated, the animal will show great uneasiness and begin to perspire and the pulse and respiration will be accelerated. In the early stages a few ounces of soapy warm water or a little raw linseed oil introduced by a syringe into the rectum will generally afford relief, but should acute pain and distress make their appearance, the administration of two or three ounces of castor or linseed oil with 20 or 30 drops of laudanum and half a teaspoonful of turpentine well shaken up, will be in order.

POULTRY

Hatching Eggs.

Fresh and fertile eggs are the first requisite for a successful hatch. In cool weather gather them every two hours. In warm weather three times a day is sufficient. Scrape soiled eggs with a knife until clean, but discard very dirty eggs.

In saving hatching eggs aim to keep them in a rather damp location at a temperature of about fifty degrees, and turn daily. This is important and should not be overlooked. We do not keep eggs for incubation longer than a week before setting them. Although they do hatch if several weeks old, the hatch is not as good and the chickens are weaker and harder to raise. Select eggs of medium size, shape and average color. Cull out all eggs which have rough shells.

Handle the eggs with care. Jarring of the contents is injurious. If eggs are stored in a dry place, cover them to prevent evaporation. If dried too much they will not hatch well, and those that do hatch will produce chicks of a low vitality. Never expose eggs to sunshine, vapor, or currents of cold air. When handling hatching eggs be sure that your hands are clean and free from grease and oils.

Gape Worms.

Many a poultry raiser has lost chicks through gape worms, without knowing how the trouble came about. It took investigators a long time to discover how chicks got gape worms.

Like many other parasites, the gape worm has more than one host. In the angle worm we find the secondary host of the gape worm. The other one is the young fowl in whose windpipe the parasite happens to be.

Therefore, young chicks should never be fed angle worms, for the feeder never knows what worms are infested.

The gape worm is a little red worm with two prongs at one end. These two prongs are the male and female gape worm. When they get into the throat of the young chick they congregate in the windpipe, and when enough of them get together the chick is choked.

After the chick is half grown it has strength enough to resist the attack of the gape worm. Mature fowls are apparently never troubled with these parasites. When they get them in angle worms they eat they simply digest them.

When a chick is infested with gape worms she stands around and gapes, which is the origin of the name.

Some poultrymen are successful in removing the worms from the windpipe of the chick with a feather. This is twisted about in the windpipe till the worms are detached from the sides to which they fasten themselves. They are then coughed up by the chick.

But prevention is better than cure. Wherever gape worms have made trouble, the ground should be looked upon with suspicion and the chicks should be kept from digging in it for worms. A wooden or cement floor will prevent the infestation.

However, many localities are entirely free from the presence of the gape worm.

Grit.

If one would keep his fowls in a good state of health, plenty of grit must be supplied. Fowls having a large range, will find sufficient grit to supply their needs, but where the range is limited, or the fowls kept in small yards, the natural grit, small stones and gravel, is soon exhausted.

Broken crockery ware, or hard brick, reduced to the proper size, make excellent grit. Many feed oyster shell, thinking this is all that is required in the way of grit. While oyster shell does help grind the fowl's food, its primary purpose is to supply the lime that goes into the egg shell. A good hard grit should be supplied in addition to the oyster shell.

EAGER TO WORK

Health Regained by Right Food.

The average healthy man or woman is usually eager to be busy at some useful task or employment.

But let dyspepsia or indigestion get hold of one, and all endeavor becomes a burden.

"A year ago, after recovering from an operation," writes a Mich. lady, "my stomach and nerves began to give me much trouble.

"At times my appetite was voracious, but when indulged, indigestion followed. Other times I had no appetite whatever. The food I took did not nourish me and I grew weaker than ever.

"I lost interest in everything and wanted to be alone. I had always had good nerves, but now the merest trifle would upset me and bring on a violent headache. Walking across the room was an effort and prescribed exercise was out of the question.

"I had seen Grape-Nuts advertised, but did not believe what I read, at the time. At last, when it seemed as if I were literally starving, I began to eat Grape-Nuts.

"I had not been able to work for a year, but now after two months on Grape-Nuts I am eager to be at work again. My stomach gives me no trouble now, my nerves are steady as ever, and interest in life and ambition have come back with the return to health."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Only $2 Down
One Year to Pay!

$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 6 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer, buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (132) Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

No. 5½

FREE Murray Catalog

A POSTAL GETS IT

Biggest and best Catalog of Vehicles, Harness and Accessories published.

$30 SAVED On this up-to-date buggy or 3/5 to 3/5 cost.

Direct from factory, 4 weeks' road trial, 2 years' guarantee. Murray has sold Buggies direct for 29 years. He gives big value and a square deal. Get the big Murray book. Its free and sent prepaid. Write for it today.

The Wilbur H. Murray Mfg. Co. 327 5th Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific

The Home Maker

WE will make you a long time loan—you can move on the land at once—your Canadian farm will *make you independent* and

We Give You 20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian land $11 to $30 per acre—*one twentieth down*, balance in 19 payments with interest at 6%. Long before final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself.

We Lend You $2000

For Farm Improvements Only

No other security than the land. You are given twenty years to pay with interest at 6%. In case of approved land purchaser, we advance live stock to the value of $1,000 on a loan basis.

Or if you want a place already established, you will find one on our Ready-Made-Farm. All planned by our experts, and our service and advice is yours *free.*

This Great Offer Is Based On Good Land

Finest on earth for general mixed farming—irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Located on or near railway. The famous Canadian West has magnificent soil, good climate, churches, public schools, good markets, good hotels, unexcelled transportation—and 20 years to pay. Time is precious. Write today.

D. J. THORNTON, *Colonization Agent*
Canadian Pacific Railway
Colonization Department
112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns. Ask for information on industrial and business openings.

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

160 Acre FARMS in WESTERN CANADA FREE

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yielding being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 400 bushels were reported in some districts for oats, 80 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax. J. Keys arrived in the country from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land. In 1912 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Canadian Government Agent.

W. S. Nethery, Interurban Building, Columbus, Ohio

BURNING ITCHING SCALP DISEASE

Scratched Until Scalp Cut All Over. Could Not Sleep. Hair Came Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Fifteen Days.

Ardon, Iowa.—"My son had a scalp disease; he had a burning itching for fifteen or sixteen years. On account of the intense itching he would scratch his head until his scalp was cut all over. Several scabs had formed by scratching. He would wake up at night and scratch; sometimes he could not sleep with the itch and burning. There were pimples about as large as a pin-head all over his scalp, a red rash as red as blood. His hair came out gradually. It seemed as if the hair was dry, no life in it.

"He used ———, a wash of blue stone and toilet soap, still he never got any relief until he used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. He would wash his head until it would be white with the lather from the Cuticura Soap, then he would wash his scalp clean with warm water, then rub the ointment all over his scalp. He was cured in fifteen days' time." (Signed) Mrs. Jane Edwards, Oct. 15, 1913.

In selecting a toilet soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap combined with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors, is Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

MAKE $25 A DAY
BE YOUR OWN BOSS

You can easily do it with our wonderful new invention. Every dime you take in, you make 80 net profit. The

DIAMOND POST CARD GUN

is a unique metal camera — takes official size post cards and button photos, 4 sizes, without the use of films, dry plates or dark room. Just Click the Bulb and Deliver the Picture; takes one minute—it's easy. Big Money awaits you at Beaches, Parks, Fairs, etc. No experience needed. Send for Free Illustrated Booklet. $7.50 and Up let at once. International Metal & Ferrotype Co., 2223 W. 12th St., D 420, Chicago, Ill.

FREE WATCH & RING We give a Watch guaranteed 5 years, equal in appearance to solid gold watch. Also Stone Set Ring FREE for selling 20 Needle Books at 10c each. Write for them. WILLARD WATCH CO., Dept. 480 Chicago

JOHN D. OWNS HUGE HOLDINGS IN STRIKE ZONE

His Son Tells Congressmen Father Owns 40 Per Cent of Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

Washington, April 6.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told the house mines committee today that his father owns about 40 per cent of the stock of the Colrado Fuel & Iron Co., the central figure in the industrial strife which has swept the Colorado coal fields. Mr. Rockefeller contended that responsibility for the conduct of corporations lay not only with the stockholders or directors, but with the officers of the company.

"In these days when business interests are so diversified and directors are members of so many boards, the best they can do it to appoint officers and hold them responsible," said he.

He Takes Deep Interest.

"Don't you think the fact that the government has found it necessary to take action would warrant you in taking more than a passing interest in the situation," asked Chairman Foster.

"I have taken more than a passing interest," returned Mr. Rockefeller. "The vast sums of money involved and the great disorder in the field concerned me closely. But I have done all that I could have done. The officers of the company have been held responsible and if we are at any time convinced their policies are mistaken we will immediately remove them. I am one of my father's representatives in this as in other of his personal investments."

Spent Quarter Million.

"You have spent $250,000 so far in this fight," said Chairman Foster, "you have heard that men, women and children have been shot and killed out there. Don't you think that as a direc-

How to Overcome a Bad Constipation

There is a Mild Laxative That Will Bring Safe and Pleasant Relief Over Night.

MRS. N. FRANTZ

It is only natural that the simplest of ailments should be the most general, and so we have a whole nation suffering from constipation and indigestion, for they are closely allied. But common as constipation is many people do not seem to know they have it. They will complain of headache, drowsiness or biliousness, all unconscious of the cause of the trouble.

You should have a full and free movement at least once a day. If you pass a day you are constipated, and the result will be that you will catch a cold easily or have a more serious ailment. To cure the constipation and forestall still graver trouble take a dose of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at night before retiring and by morning relief will come, without disturbance from sleep or any inconvenience.

Legions of people use it regularly in such emergencies, some of them formerly chronic invalids who had suffered from constipation all their lives. Mrs. N. Frantz, 67 Eighth St., Salem, Ohio, took physics for years, and, worst of all, without much avail. Finally, she began to take Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and today she is no longer troubled and eats what she likes. Many others will tell you that they have tried most things recommended for this purpose but have found Syrup Pepsin the only one always reliable. A bottle can be obtained at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar, the latter size being bought by families already familiar with its merits.

Syrup Pepsin is mild, pleasant-tasting and non-griping. Mothers give it to tiny infants, and yet it is effective in grownups. It is for everyone who suffers from any form of stomach, liver or bowel trouble, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, etc. Its action will so delight you that you will forever avoid harsh cathartics, purgatives, pills and salts.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

tor you might have made a personal investigation of conditions and looked into things, rather than rely on the officers who were there?"

"We stand ready to lose every cent we have invested in that company rather than that the workingmen of this country should lose their right to work for whom they please," said Mr. Rockefeller.

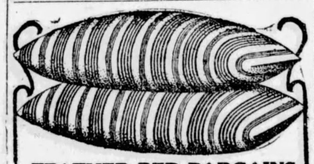
"You'll do that even if you lose all your money and have all your employes killed?" asked Mr. Foster.

"It's a great principle. It's a national issue. And we propose to support the officers in their course which is in support of the workingmen themselves and their right to work for whom they please and how they please," returned the witness.

TWENTY DIE IN ODD COLLISION

Batavia, Java., April 2.—Twenty natives were killed and 50 others injured today by the derailment of a train while it was crossing a bridge near Tanjong Priok, six miles from this city. The accident was caused by a herd of buffalo into which the locomotive ran.

A number of Europeans traveling on the train escaped injury as they occupied the rear cars.



FEATHER BED BARGAINS

Send us $10.00 and we will ship you one first-class new 40-pound Feather Bed, one pair 6-pound new Feather Pillows ($2.50), one pair full size Blankets ($3.00), one dandy Comfort, full size ($3.60), all for only $10.00. All new goods and no trash. Biggest Bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks.

SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO.
Dept. 1624 Greensboro, N. C.

New 1914 Thin Model 20 YEAR Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved, gold finished double hunting case, high grade American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents free.

$3.75 This Model

20 Year Guarantee

Let us send it C. O. D. to your post office or for FREE EXAMINATION at your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any 15 Jewel $20.00 watch pay the express agent our SPECIAL Price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size and if by mail or express.

HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT 498 CHICAGO, ILL.

Skin tortures will yield to Resinol

IF you have eczema, ringworm or other itching, burning, unsightly skin eruptions, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see how quickly the itching stops and the trouble disappears, even in severe, stubborn cases. Resinol Ointment is also an excellent household remedy for pimples, dandruff, sores, burns, wounds, boils, and for a score of other uses where a soothing, healing application is needed.

Resinol contains nothing of a harsh or injurious nature and can be used with confidence on the tenderest or most irritated surface. Practically every druggist sells Resinol Ointment (50c and $1), and Resinol Soap (25c). For trial free, write to Dept. F, Resinol Baltimore, Md. Avoid worthless imitations.

5 SENATORS DEFY EXPULSION THREAT

Storm Breaks During Fight Against Confirmation of Daniels.

Washington, April 4.—With five senators from the middle west, headed by La Follette, proclaiming that they no longer will be bound by the rule of secrecy and defying the senate to expel them, the stormiest executive session in the history of the upper house of congress ended late yesterday in the confirmation by a vote of 36 to 27 of the appointment of Prof. Winthrop Moore Daniels of New Jersey to the interstate commerce commission.

Characterizing the appointment of Daniels as a scandal which he intends to air in public, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin elicited a threat of expulsion from Senator John Sharp Williams for violation of the rules of the executive session. Senator Williams read the rule.

Defies Expulsion.

Thereupon Senator La Follette defied the senate to expel him and was immediately joined in this stand by Senators Cummins and Kenyon of Iowa, Bristow of Kansas, and Clapp of Minnesota.

Senators Norris of Nebraska, Jones of Washington, Gronna of North Dakota, and Poindexter of Washington indicated that they, too, would discuss publicily legislation that did not effect the foreign relations of the United States.

Senator Kenyon served notice that he will move the abolition of executive sessions for all purposes save the consideration of treaties, and there is ample ground for the belief that this movement will succeed.

Called Reactionary.

For three days the fight over the Daniels appointment has been raging in the senate behind closed doors. The selection of Daniels has been opposed for several weeks by the progressive members of all parties on the ground that the New Jersey man is a reactionary.

He was attacked particularly because of a decision as chairman of the New Jersey public utilities commission, which, it as alleged, allowed an inflated valuation of a gas company's property as the basis of regulation of its rates.

It was argued that it would be dangerous to place a man of such views upon the commission which is now valuing the railroads of the country.

When the senate adjourned the indications were that Daniels was beaten. But the Democrats rallied to their support thirteen reactionary Republicans and achieved the confirmation.

MARSHALL IN RAINBOW VEST

Joseph's Coat Had Nothing on Vice President's Waistcoat.

Washington, April 1.—Vice President Marshall has a new vest, 200 years old. He wore it for the first time today. It was given to him by Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, of the Persian legation. The material, an antique Khorasan, is of the Song-Boulak pattern and embodies the Kurdish and Herati motif, according to the undisputed statement made today by a Persian rug dealer.

This means that the vest is of dark brown, with soft tones of blue and yellow making up the color scheme. Minute figures of flowers, leaves and twigs are employed in carrying out the unusual design.

"My wife dared me to wear the vest in public," explained the Vice President, "so I took the dare."

TOLLS BILL IS FACING A FIGHT IN THE SENATE

Senator O'Gorman Is to Lead Opposition, but President Is Expecting Another Victory.

Washington, April 1—The Panama tolls controversy, surpassing in interest any problem that has absorbed the attention of congress in recent years, was transferred to the senate today, from the house, where last night the Sims bill repealing the tolls exemption clause of the Panama canal act was passed by the vote of 247 to 162.

The measure's appearance was accepted as the signal for the beginning of one of the most protracted and complicated contests that body ever has faced. Senators both for and against the repeal said they saw no hope of a final disposition of the issue within the next five or six weeks.

Senator O'Gorman, who will lead the fight against the bill, today planned to have the inter-oceanic canals committee, of which he is chairman, begin consideration of the measure immediately. The committee already has before it various other bills relating to the tolls exemption. It appeared today that the members are nearly evenly divided on the chief issue. How a vote will result is regarded as extremely uncertain at the present time, but unless there is a change in the line-up the opponents of the repeal appear to have a majority of one.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, has a bill empowering the President to suspend tolls by proclamation. Senator Reed has introduced a measure which would repeal the toll exemption clause and grant to foreign vessels the right to compete with American ships now engaged in the coastwise trade.

Senator Owen's bill, identical with that passed by the house yesterday, it was expected, would be replaced by the administration's measure, its purpose to expedite consideration in the senate having failed. There are other measures pending, including a bill of Senator Thomas, of Colorado, and Senator Gallinger's resolution expressing the sense of congress that it has the right to do as it pleases with respect to regulating shipping in the Panama canal.

PRESIDENT FEELS CONFIDENT HIS BILL WILL PASS SENATE

Washington, April 1.—Gratified over the success of the Panama tolls exemption repeal in the house, President Wilson and his supporters turned their attention today of the senate.

The latest poll brought to the White House by an administration senator who canvassed his colleagues and excluded from his count those he considered doubtful, indicated that the President's contention would have a majority of at least 16—Republicans as well as Democrats.

Senator Owen, the administration leader in the canals committee where the measure now is pending, was at the White House early conferring with Secretary Tumulty. Asked about the procedure in the senate and length of time for discussion, the Oklahoma senator said:

"It is natural to assume that if the committee does not report promptly, a motion will be made to discharge the measure from consideration of the committee. There is to be no effort of enforcing unnecessarily, but we want no dilatory tactics. The committee stands, I should say, against the President and, I think, when the committee was organized those who were in favor of the tolls exemption were in the majority.

"A week in the committee would be a reasonable time for discussion."

The President had no comment to make on the result in the house, but let it be known that he cherished no ill feeling over those who, expressing their convictions, opposed the repeal. There was no comment made on the speech of Speaker Clark.

Tobacco Habit Banished

In 48 to 72 hours. No craving for tobacco in any form after first dose. Harmless, no habit-forming drugs. Satisfactory results guaranteed in every case. Write Newell Pharmacal Co., Dept. 86, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEEMER" and positive proof.—Adv.

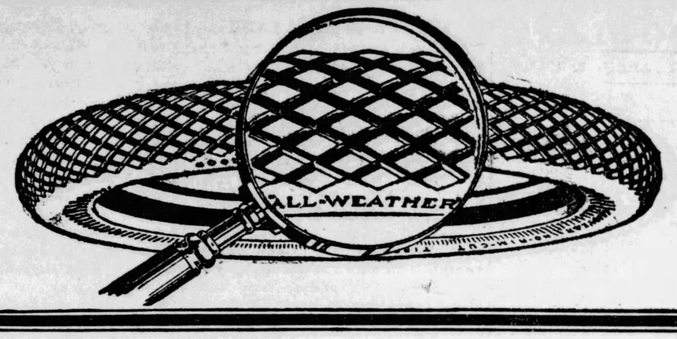
GOETHALS IS NOW GOVERNOR

Issues First Circular to Panama Canal Workers.

Panama, April 2.—Col. George W. Goethals yesterday became governor of the canal zone. In conformity with his own wishes, no ceremony of any sort marked the occasion.

Early in the morning Col. Goethals issued his first circulars as governor, promulgating the establishment of a permanent form of government in the zone.

One of the circulars informed all employes they had been taken over under the new organization and that their wages would not be changed.



What Ruins Your Tires?

Note How We Combat It in No-Rim-Cut Tires

Is it rim-cutting? That does ruin almost one in three of the old-type tires. It is the chief cause of tire expense.

But we make that impossible in No-Rim-Cut tires by a method which we control.

Is it blow-outs? No-Rim-Cut tires are final-cured on air bags, under actual road conditions. Thus we save the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

This extra process—used by no other maker—costs us $450,000 yearly. But it saves our tire users millions of dollars in blow-outs.

Is it loose treads? We paid $50,000 for control of a process which lessens this danger by 60 per cent.

Is it tread wear? Then use Goodyear All-Weather treads. Double-thick treads made of very tough rubber. Made flat, so they run like smooth treads on dry roads, yet they offer wet roads a resistless grip. These treads are immensely enduring.

Needless Waste

Any tire cost you suffer for lack of these features is a needless waste. No-Rim-Cut tires offer all these protections. No other tire in the world offers one of them.

That's why these tires rule Tiredom. Last year our sales were $33,000,000. We sold 11 times as many tires as in 1909. And this year's sales show the largest increase in our history.

Men have bought, in the past two years alone, more than two million Goodyear tires. They bought them because countless mileage comparisons have proved them the greatest tires.

Lower Prices

Prices on No-Rim-Cut tires, in the past year alone, have dropped 28 per cent. Now they far undersell some others. But that is due to our mammoth output, to our efficiency, and to our modest profits. Last year our profit averaged 6½ per cent.

At Goodyear prices you can get the best tires men can build. And you get four costly, tire-saving features found in no other tire.

Give these tires a chance to prove themselves this summer.

Goodyear dealers are everywhere.

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Plain

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
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(1481)

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6657.—Child's Dutch Rompers.

These are in the new style with a little waist and bloomers buttoned on it high above the normal waistline. Blouse and skirt need not match in material. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

6657

6646.—Boy's

Very attractive, with tucked fronts and plain back, this dress is of sacque cut. It closes in front, and there is a wide collar at the neck. The pattern is cut in sizes 2 and 4 years. 4 year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.

6646

6673.—Ladies' Raglan Coat.

This coat is one of the new Balmacaan models, usually made of tweed. The sleeve extends to the neck edge, and the lower edge of the coat has a little flare.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44 inches material.

6673

6650.—Ladies' Dressing Gown.

Made of straight, long lines, quite loose in front and back, with low closing edged with a band trimming, forming a collar in the back. It may be cut short for a sack. The pattern is cut in sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material.

6650

6596—Misses' Dress.

Dressy frock with seamless shoulder yoke and drop shoulder seam. Very full with surplice closing. The three gore skirt may be trimmed with ruffles or made plain.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 5⅝ yds. of 36 in. material.

6596

6568—Girls' Russian Dress.

The foundation is an underwaist to which is attached a two-piece skirt. Over this is the coat or blouse, plain in front and with yoke and pleats in the back.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yds. of 36 inch material.

6568

6562—Ladies' Three Gore Skirt.

Made with high or normal waistline. There is a little fullness at the top in the back and a drapery suggestion at the knee, held by an ornamental tab. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 5-8 yards of 44-in. material.

6562

6273.—Ladies' Skirt.

A two-piece model with a few gathers at the top, and a graceful drapery at one side. Suitable for cheviot, cotton crepe voile, and similar fabrics. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 44-inch material.

6273

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The HONOR *of the* BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

spending his last moments with her. She had purposely told her father to entertain the agent and his son at the store that evening, so that Jan might have an opportunity of bidding her good-bye alone.

Outside of her thoughts of Jan, the days and evenings that followed were pleasant ones for her. The new agent was as jolly as he was fat, and took an immense liking to Melisse. Young Dixon was good looking and brimming with life, and spent a great deal of his time in her company. For hours at a time she listened to his stories of the wonderful world across the sea. As MacDonald had described that life to Jan at Fort Churchill, so he told of it to Melisse, filling her with visions of great cities, painting picture after picture, until her imagination was riot with the beauty and the marvel of it all, and she listened, with flaming cheeks and glowing eyes.

One day, a week after Jan had gone, he told her about the women in the world which had come to be a fairy-land to Melisse.

"They are all beautiful over there?" she asked wonderingly, when he had finished.

"Many of them are beautiful, but none so beautiful as you, Melisse," he replied, leaning near to her, his eyes shining. "Do you know that you are beautiful?"

His words frightened her so much that she bowed her head to hide the signs of it in her face. Jan had often spoken those same words—a thousand times he had told her that she was beautiful—but there had never been this fluttering of her heart before.

There were few things which Iowaka and she did not hold in secret between them, and a day or two later Melisse told her friend what Dixon had said. For the first time Iowaka abused the confidence placed in her, and told Jean.

"Le diable!" gritted Jean, his face blackening.

He said no more until night, when the children were asleep. Then he drew Iowaka close beside him on a bench near the stove, and asked carelessly:

"Mon ange, if one makes an oath to the Blessed Virgin, and breaks it, what happens?"

He evaded the startled look in his wife's big black eyes.

"It means that one will be for ever damned unless he confesses to a priest soon after, doesn't it ma cherie? And if there is no priest nearer than 400 miles, it is a dangerous thing to do, is it not? But—" He did not wait for an answer. "If one might have the oath broken, and not do it himself, what then?"

"I don't know," said Iowaka simply, staring at him in amazed questioning.

"Nor do I," said Jean, lighting his pipe. "But there is enough of the devil in Jean de Gravois to make him break a thousand oaths if it was for you, my Iowaka!"

Her eyes glowed upon him softly.

"A maiden's soul leaves her body when she becomes the wife of the man she loves," she whispered tenderly in Cree, resting her dark head on Jean's shoulder. "That is what my people believe, Jean; and if I have given my soul to you, why should I not break oath for you?"

"For me alone, Iowaka?"

"For you alone."

"And not for a friend?"

"For no one else in the world, Jean. You are the only one to whom the god of my people bids me make all sacrifice."

"But you do not believe in that god, Iowaka!"

"Sometimes it is better to believe in the god of my people than in yours," she replied gently. "I believed in him 15 years ago at Churchill. Do you wish me to take back what I gave to you then?"

With a low cry of happiness Jean crushed his face against her soft cheek.

"Believe in him always, my Iowaka, and Jean de Gravois will cut the throat of any missioner who says you will not go to Paradise! But—this other. You are sure that you would break oath for none but me?"

"And the children. They are a part of you, Jean."

A fierce snarling and barking of dogs brought Gravois to the door. They could hear Croisset's raucous voice and the loud cracking of his big whip.

"I'll be back soon," said Jean, closing the door after him; but instead of approaching Croisset and the fighting dogs he went in the direction of Cummins' cabin. "Devil take an oath!" he growled under his breath. "Neither one God nor the other will let me break it, and Iowaka least of all!" He gritted his teeth as young Dixon's laugh sounded loudly in the cabin. "Two fools!" he went on communing with himself. "Cummins—Jan Thoreau—both fools!"

CHAPTER XX.

A Kiss and the Consequences.

During the week that followed, Jean's litt'e black eyes were never far distant from Cummins' cabin. Without being observed, he watched Melisse and Dixon, and not even to Iowaka did he give hint of his growing suspicions. Dixon was a man whom most other men liked. There were a fascinating frankness in his voice and manner, strength in his broad shoulders, and a general air of comradeship about him which won all but Jean.

The trap-line runners began leaving the post at the end of the second week, and after this Melisse and the young Englishman were more together than ever. Dixon showed no inclination to accompany the sledges, and when they were gone he and Melisse began taking walks in the forest, when the sun was high and warm.

It was on one of these days that Jean had gone along the edge of the caribou swamp that lay between the barrens and the higher forest. As he stopped to examine a fresh lynx trail that cut across the path beaten by dog and sledge, he heard the sound of voices ahead of him; and a moment later he recognized them as those of Melisse and Dixon. His face clouded, and his eyes snapped fire.

"Ah, if I was only Jan Thoreou—a Jan Thoreau with the heart of Jean de Gravois—what a surprise I'd give that foreigner!" he said to himself, leaping quickly from the trail into the thicket.

He peered forth from the bushes, his loyal heart beating a wrathful tattoo when he saw hat Dixon dared put his hand on Melisse's arm. They were coming very slowly, the Englishman bending low over the girl's bowed head, talking to her with strange earnestness. Suddenly he stopped, and before Jean could comprehend what had happened he had bent down and kissed her.

With a low cry, Melisse tore herself free. For an instant she faced Dixon, who stood laughing into her blazing eyes. Then she turned and ran swiftly down the trail.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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"BOB"

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On page six you will see Specialist Sproule, 843 Trade Building, Boston, is making another offer of Free Treatment for Deafness, because so many people have asked for it. Almost anything a Toledo Weekly Blade reader asks of Specialist Sproule he will receive, provided it is in the Specialist's power to get.

So here is your opportunity. Turn to page six, read the whole offer, then send for a Free Treatment. You will never regret it and you, too, may bless the day you read this notice.

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1914.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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MARCH WATCH PREMIUMS

The Blade's prize watch for March was won by a Minnesota worker, with a list of 80 names.

Living at any price would seem high in Mexico.

More time is wasted on poor imitation than on origination.

The fellow who sneers at common sense will never have any.

With a woman a logical conclusion is the one she jumped at.

Huerta drinks too much champagne and Villa marries too many women.

When you borrow trouble you put a mortgage on something. Usually it is the liver.

You never hear Uncle John Rockefeller talking about a man being at his best at 60.

An Ohio minister advises girls to marry plain, ordinary men. But why not marry ministers?

Mr. Wilson may not feel like the President, but it wouldn't do for anybody to tell him he isn't.

There are a few men in congress who do all the talking. The others get $7,500 a year for keeping quiet.

Perhaps it is natural for a man in love to be silly. In the spring the cock robin does things that look foolish.

"We know more about women than our fathers did," says an English writer. Probably he has the suffragettes in mind.

When whisky kills a man some old soak will remark, sympathetically, "Too bad, but he didn't know how to handle it."

Some liars are not satisfied when they get hold of a good story that is true. They want to tinker with it until they spoil it.

John Wanamaker started business with a push cart. And now many young men imagine they must have a pull to succeed.

Every now and then an Enoch Arden turns up somewhere and accepts a cold shoulder as gracefully as the old fellow in the poem.

An Illinois man, 97 years old, says he has gone to bed every night of his life at 7 o'clock. Then he hasn't lived so very long, after all.

At the age of 25 a man can be forgiven for thinking he knows it all, but if he hasn't changed his mind at 40 there is no hope for him.

Champ Clark is quoted as saying that "it doesn't take much sense to be a President." But, of course, he had other reasons for wanting the job.

After a woman has talked over the phone for ten minutes she says goodbye, hangs up the receiver and then thinks of something she wanted to say.

Fanny Crosby, on her 94th birthday last week, told her friends that she felt as young as she did at 24. What are seventy years to a happy woman?

Speaker Champ Clark says he doesn't know whether the state department has a policy or not. Mr. Clark never puts his feet on the state department's desk.

A lot of old topers will be surprised to learn that a Washington man has kept himself alive for ninety-nine years on only three drinks of whisky a day.

Both Dr. Mary Walker and Uncle Joe Cannon endorse the tango. If they could be induced to dance it together the railroads might be persuaded to give excursion rates.

Dr. Mary Walker never married because she didn't want to lose her identity. Yet there are fastidious persons who doubt whether a woman can retain her identity in trousers.

The Kaiser made his new grandson a colonel when he was 29 hours old. And there are men who have had to live in Kentucky for 30 years and drink a hogshead of whisky to acquire the title.

HOME RULE FOR ALL

In his speech supporting the Irish home rule bill, in course of second reading in the English parliament, Sir Edward Grey said:

"I believe that if our present difficulty is not solved by the introduction of a federal system the country will go under through the sheer inability of parliament to transact its business."

This is probably a hint of the kind of compromise the Asquith government has to offer for the solution of the trouble in Ulster. To gain home rule for that part of Ireland which has been fighting for it so long, home rule will be given to Ulster, possibly home rule to Scotland, or Wales, or to any other section of the kingdom which expresses a desire for it.

SHEEP AND HIGH LAND

Years ago the farmers of New England and the middle Atlantic states owned more than half of the sheep in the United States. According to the department of agriculture, "New England and New York now occupy the lowest and next to the lowest place, respectively, in the possession of sheep on the farms."

The reason for this loss of interest in sheep-raising is that land became too valuable to give over to animals, the returns from which were in the wool they grew. The interest from high-priced acres, derived from the sale of wool, was too small to warrant the maintenance of big pastures. It became more profitable to establish dairy herds. Competition came from the far west and from Argentina. The eastern farmers sold their sheep and their sons forgot how to raise them and care for them.

The same process has been going on in the Central states, more slowly in Ohio than in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. The growth of cities and the scarcity of farm labor have been contributing causes toward the movement. But probably more than anything else inducing the abandonment of sheep-raising has been the realization that the returns from wool were too small to warrant keeping high priced land in pasture.

The agricultural department, reciting the fact that the number of sheep in the United States has decreased 5.2 per cent since 1910 and 3.4 since January 1, 1913, warns American farmers that they are letting a good thing go. Raise sheep for meat, says the department in effect, and consider wool as the by-product.

As producers merely of wool, sheep may be profitless. But as mutton they may be more than well worth raising. A change in the point of view as to sheep might discover justification in keeping valuable acres in pasture.

HOOP JUMPERS

President Wilson, more than any of his predecessors, has demonstrated the fact that congress comes very near to being an unnecessary institution.

The house of representatives, had it been polled before word came from the White House, would have been found in favor of the exemption of tolls at Panama. It could not have been else than in favor of it, because many of its members had voted for the bill and the majority was pledged to support a platform plank in which the principle was emphatically upheld.

But the President changed his mind and asked congress to change in harmony. The house made a noise about the business, indicating at least that it didn't take to the thing kindly, but it obeyed instructions.

If laws are to be made in the White House, or laws repealed as the chief executive commands, obviously there is no real need of a parliamentary body. Congress could be dispensed with and a vast saving of public money could thus be brought about. But it is unlikely that the nation is ready for any such lopping of the governmental tree. Yet it might—and with enthusiasm—favor a movement which would reduce the size of congress and leave the errand running, pension getting, seed distributing and local appropriation wheedling utles, now performed by congressmen, to business agents, less expensive that representatives and not bound up at all with politics or party.

UNDECORATIVE HEROES

Charles A. Dana, describing Gideon Wells, who was President Lincoln's secretary of the navy, pronounced him a "very wise, strong man."

"There was nothing decorative about him; there was no noise in the street when he went along, but he understood his duty and did it efficiently, continually and unvaryingly."

If we owe much to the occasional genius, the one who illuminates a path for mankind to take, who relieves the world of its drabness and weariness, or who gives us an hour of noble thought and stimulation, we owe more to the army of men and women who do their duty "efficiently, continually and unvaryingly"—the undecorative heroes.

THE GREATEST THINGS

The doll of little Esther Engelbreitenson was a woebegone creature of faded rag and leaking sawdust. It was no such doll as is shown in the great stores at Christmas time, but such a one as is hung on a string with many others in one of those stuffy establishments which manage to live a precarious life in the outlying district of a big city. Yet to little Esther Engelbreitenson that doll was a gift straight from the hands of an angel of heaven.

The doll fell into an excavation half-filled with water. Esther went after it—and when her mother found her she was lying face downward in the water and one hand just touched the hem of the doll's bedraggled dress.

There is much in this world that is hard and savage and selfish for the sense of man. But so long as there is a particle of the child in adult humanity there is hope and cheer for it. So long as men and women can bring themselves to forget the dry and safe place upon the bank and will risk their comfort and lives for poor, bedraggled and beloved dolls—principles to them—so long will men and women be able to master the luxury that weakens, the selfishness that breeds decay.

Two hundreds years ago, a prosperour hill people in the south of France, conceiving that they and not their overlords had found the right road to salvation, let their fields be overrun, their homes be burned, their kith and kin be put in peril of the rack and the noose, rather than subscribe to the ruling religious formula. "Hardy to run the mountains, cheering their rough life with psalms, eager to fight, eager to pray, listening devoutly to the oracles of brainsick children and mystically putting a grain of wheat among the pewter balls with which they charged their muskets." To the Camicards, their dull-clothed, rough made and sawdust spilling religious convictions were all the world and the world's hereafter.

Esther Engelbreitenson's pitiable little doll is a symbol of things fought for, of convictions for which sacrifices are made, of simple love that is more beautiful than any palace ever builded of cunning and art. The light shall burn steadily for the children of this world while they are children at heart and there are possessions—even if of rags and leaking sawdust—more dear to them than life.

MAILS BY AEROPLANE

A writer in the Christian Science Monitor, after reciting the advance made in aeronautics within the last year, declares that the time has come for the government to take up seriously the aerial transportation of mail.

He would have the aeroplane used first for the carrying of mail between places lacking adequate railroad connection. Examples or this roundabout connection are given. Between Wolfboro, N. H., and Cornish, N. H., the summer capital, it is just fifty-five miles as the crow flies. A letter mailed in Wolfboro on Monday afternoon leaves Tuesday morning, travels upon four different trains and after covering 140 miles reaches Cornish on Wednesday afternoon. It is just thirty miles from Rutland, Vt., to Cornish. But a letter mailed in either place cannot get to the other place the same day. Hundreds of such instances of poor communication exists throughout the United States and are not likely to be bettered short of another boom in railroad building unless aeroplane routes are established.

It is a little hard to take a utilitarian view of the flying machine. Yet when it is considered that 30,000,000 miles were traveled by aeroplane last year, with but one accident for every 300,000 miles covered, there seems no good reason why flying should not be put to more useful purposes than producing thrills. Once the government employed the machines for dispatching mails, commerce would quickly take them up and the sigh of aeroplanes, instead of being a rarity, would become a commonplace.

REBELLION MADE EASY

Before the English government chose to cease affecting blindness, the rebellious part of the population of Ulster imported arms by the ship's cargo. Depots of ammunition were established. Men were drilled and assigned to companies and regimenis. When interference came, Ulster needed little more with which to carry on an insurrection.

Yet in spite of the government orders against arming, more and more guns have been flowing into Ulster. Lately, Maxim guns, packed in cases labeled tea, have been landed in Belfast. With public officers in sympathy and the army disorganized by mutiny, it would be no insurmountable difficulty for the Ulsterites to land and mount one of those many tonned coast defense rifles—if they cared to.

All these preparations could not have been carried on if the movement in rebellion had not had the leadership of the political rivals of the party now in power in England. Jim Larkin, the chief agitator among the striking dock workers of Dublin, was arrested on a charge of sedition. The government did not care to arrest Carson, fomenter of the trouble in Ulster, for sedition.

What the crisis seems to prove as much as anything else is that political rivalry carries with it some sort of immunity in Britain.

MEXICO UNCHANGED

Torreon won by Villa, or lost to him, it may mean all the same so far as bringing civil war in Mexico to an end.

Villa cannot follow up a victory. He will have to recruit his army. He will have to find provisions for it. He will be compelled to rest until arms and ammunition can reach him, his new forces disciplined and the forces left him made to feel again like fighting.

If it come to pass that Villa has lost, the Federals will be in no condition to pursue him. They, too, must be recruited, reprovisioned and made capable of doing soldiers duty. They will merely have repulsed the enemy, not crushed him.

The prayer of the United States, had she thought only of her own interest, would have been for a swift and decisive victory, caring not a whit which side it was that won. Only that way was there any possibility of the ending of war in Mexico. Also only that way could we feel absolutely certain that there would be no need of our intervention with force.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

To bear is to conquer our fate.—Campbell.

Prayer is the key of the day and the lock of the night.—Lord Berkeley.

There is that makest himself rich, yet hath nothing; There is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great wealth.—Proverbs 13:7.

The greatest of faults I should say is to be conscious of none.—Carlyle.

Still doth the soul, from its lone fastness high
Upon our life a ruling effluence send,
And while it lasts, we cannot wholly die;
And while it lasts, we cansot wholly end!
—Matthew Arnold.

Probably most of the difficulties of trying to live the Christian life arise from attempting to half live it—Henry Drummond.

No man is poor who does not think himself so.—Jeremy Taylor.

Sunday School

A WALK, A TALK AND A WONDER

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 12th Is "The Journey to Emmaus." — Luke 24:13-35.

By William T. Ellis.

Two men were walking with lowered heads toward the west. Their feet are heavy, as if weighted. Dejection is written in their face, their attitude, their tones. The fresh gray of the olive orchards by the roadside has no beauty for them. They are blind to the effulgence of the spring flowers which carpet Judea's hills. A mood of depression is upon them, like a black cloud.

Behind them lies the city of David, where they had expected to see, at this very time, the wonder of wonders, the consummation of the hopes of the nation, the assumption of kingly power by the long-expected deliverer.

Instead they had seen Him who was their hope executed as a common criminal. The leaders of the nation which they expected He would restore had been foremost in the dreadful deed. Their gentle prophet was dead. Through two long nights and a Sabbath between that awful reality had grown clearer and clearer. Portents in the sky had attended His death, substantiating His claims. All to no avail. He now was dead: they had seen Him laid in Joseph's new tomb.

Now nothing remained but to take up life's common round, a supreme hope extinguished. These two men belonged in the procession of disappointed ones, who nevertheless resume life's duties in grim fortitude and faithfulness, even when all the lamps of the soul have gone out. Until this third day they had remained with the company of comrades of Jesus; now they must go back to Emmaus, their village home. High hopes had been extinguished, but at least blessed routine called them. And as they walked, they talked of what might have been.

When the Mood Is Gray.

It was like the ride home from the cemetery, was this seven-mile journey. The dear dead was the theme. The words, the little familiar tricks of voice and manner, the kindly thoughtfulness, the great deeds of Jesus, their crucified leader, filled their conversation. Over all hung the gray pall—"It might have been."

Discouragement never sees clearly. The mood of these men blinded their eyes. The great gift of holding to a truth through all sorts of weather was not theirs. Only rare souls have this capacity. As I write these lines I sit propped up in a bed of illness, and outside the rain is falling; therefore the Easter note of jubilation does not sound so spontaneously as the lesson demands. A week hence I may forget that the sky was ever gray.

The disciples did not "feel" their religion; as if their feelings had aught to do with the immutable love of God or the changeless truth of Christ. Depression is always a foil to faith. Physical moods blind us to spiritual realities. The mental attitude of those two disciples intervened like a thick veil between them and a clear vision of their Lord.

The Talk by the Way.

For the stranger who joined them in their walk, in the easy, familiar and democratic fashion of the plain people, was none other than the risen Christ himself, though they knew it not. He slipped naturally into the talk, the tragedy of the crucifixion, their despondency and the unsettling rumors concerning those who had been early at the grave, which they found empty.

Then, to their amazement, and joy, this new-found companion began to widen their knowledge by showing from the Old Testament that it was thus the Messiah should die and rise again. These men belonged to the large company of Christians unfamiliar with the study of the Bible. Like many others, they were discussing the profundities of religion in ignorance of the teachings of religion. A little less speculation and a little more reading of the Bible would clear up most of our spiritual perplexities. We miss a primary teaching of this particular lesson, unless we learn afresh the importance of looking into the Bible for authoritative teaching upon religious themes. Christ began His ministry by quoting Scripture; here, risen and triumphant, He still finds in the Old Testament a sufficient explanation of Himself.

Hospitality and a Consequence.

If the wayfarers had not hospitably pressed their companion to enter their home, they would never have known that the Lord Himself had walked by their side. How much we miss when we fail of hospitality! In the blessing of the frugal meal, and in the breaking of the bread, their eyes were opened. Perhaps they saw the prints of the nails in His hands; perhaps it was a familiar gesture; perhaps the new attitude at the meal gave them a clearer vision. Somehow, they knew Him. Their faith established, the Master disappeared.

The story of the lesson has been retold in verse by Lily P. Ponder,

"O'er calm Judean hillsides, sloping slowly from the west,
The purple shadows, lengthening, gave promise soon of rest;
All beautiful the landscape lay, beneath that chastened light,
Which in the lovely Orient precedes the fall of night.

"From out the fair Jerusalem, where softened splendor shone,
Upon the road to Emmaus, two men went forth alone;
With grieving hearts and voices hushed they sadly spoke of Him
Whose recent death on Golgotha made even the heavens dim.

"A stranger came beside the two, and as He walked their way,
With sympathy He asked what grief upon their spirits lay;
Then, wond'ring that He had not heard, they told Him of the cross,
Their Master's ignominy, and their own dismay and loss.

"But their companion chided them, and showed them this must be,
How Jesus thus must give His life, to make His people free;
And many a passage quoted He, from prophecies of old,
To prove that all these happenings were as had been foretold.

"When they had reached their destined place, the stranger would have passed,
But, kindly urged to enter in, He went with them at last;
The daydust from their feet was bathed, the evening meal was spread,
When, lo! they see their Master, in the breaking of the bread.

"We, too, do sometimes travel on the Emmaus road of life,
Away from hopes so lately dec- weighed down by sorrow's strife;
And mourning bitterly the loss of what our souls had loved.
We wonder why our armored plans so vulnerable have proved.

"A Presence walks beside our way, we think we do not know,
Goes with us on the path we tread with saddened steps and slow;
But when we ask Him as a guest to sit beside our board,
Our eyes, no longer holden, see it is our risen Lord."

The Immortal Hope.

Through the eyes of the two Emmaus disciples we glimpse the glorious truth of the resurrection, and that "He is risen." This is the most precious teaching of the New Testament. A contemporary essayist, E. S. Martin, has freshly expressed the place of this belief in life.

"Beliefs of great strength and influence may lie dormant in the mind, unresponsive to surface questionings, but accessible to the deep probings of great crises. So it is likely to be with the belief in our ability to survive death. It is the natural belief of people of our race and religion. We are born to it, and unless we wholly neglect it, or have taken thought long and deeply to eradicate and reject it, we live with it and die with it.

"And it is an invaluable item of our inheritance, an indispensable asset of our civilization. Men do not go along through life just the same, whether they believe in a future life or not. The perspective is different: the man who counts himself immortal, or able to attain immortality, is bound to have a larger patience with earth, a somewhat mitigated appetite for earthly valuables. He is bound to care a little less for the things he must leave behind and more for that he may take with him.

"And what is true of a man is true of a race or a civilization. It is the spiritual substance that is really tough, and the race in which spirituality most persists and best tempers the ardors of acquisitiveness and ambition is the race of greatest promise, not only for the purposes of heaven, but for those of earth. What makes Christianity the hope of our civilization is that it puts spiritual things before material things; man before his works, character ahead of all other acquisitions. We hope in it as the sole power strong enough to keep the balance in our world and to clear and soften and justify the judgments of men."

New Industry in Old Mississippi

BOLL weevil has caused at least one new industry to spring up in Pike county, Miss., namely, the gathering, drying, grinding and shipping leaves of the sassafras trees to be used as an article of commerce. The product is known as "file," and seven barrels of it, aggregating 750 pounds, were shipped to New Orleans from Magnolia recently by F. W. Allen, a progressive farmer east of Magnolia. Allen had a mill made specially for grinding "file," and he shipped a small quantity of it last year. While the article is used extensively in the preparation of gumbo file," the delicious soup which has made French cooking famous, the demand for it is very limited. The leaves are gathered in July and August, and are thoroughly dried in the shade before being carried to the mill. It requires about 300 pounds of green leaves to make 100 pounds of meal.

New Stuttering Cure.

A new method of curing stuttering by means of the cinematograph was described to the French Academy of Science recently. Dr. Marage has found that stutterers can be rapidly cured if their mistaken pronunciation of the word is shown to them on the film. He takes moving pictures of a stutterer and a normal person sitting side by side and pronouncing the same sentence. This film serves as a model for a course for practice which leads to a cure.

Novel Clock From France.

Among the mechanical novelties which are being sent from France to this country at the present time is a clock which has no mainspring, but which is operated by its own weight. The dial and works are in a round case, through which pass two upright columns, and as the clock descends these supporters, the wheels are turned by coming in contact with the columns. It takes seven days to complete the descent and the clock is wound up again for another week's work by simply pushing it to the top of the columns again.

THE SEASON'S FASHIONS

From Des Moines Register and Leader.

Short Stories of the Old Masters

By Clarence Lindner.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS

Joshua Reynolds' father, who was a clergyman and schoolmaster, intended that his son should adopt the medical profession. But at the age of 18, the lad, a high-spirited youth, took destiny into his own hands, and went to London, where he put himself under the tutelage of one Thomas Hudson, then at the head of the profession of painting in England. With him the boy stayed two years, then returned to his Devonshire home and set himself up as a portrait painter, selling his productions for small prices. In 1745 he went again to London and established himself as a painter, but the death of his father the following year recalled him to Plymouth. Four years later he joined a naval expedition with Commodore Keppel to the Barbary States, to the Mediterranean, and spent more than three years in Italy. There he studied the great painters, learning the secrets of their mastery of color.

He returned to London in 1753—and one portrait, that of Commodore Keppel, put him on the highroad to fortune. So popular did he become, that in one year, 1755, at least 120 persons sat to him for their portraits. In 1768 he was made president of the Royal Academy on its establishment, and in the next year he began his first discourses to the students—lessons that even today are considered fine expositions of the principles of pictorial art. George III knighted him and made him court painter. He lived on terms of intimacy with Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Gibbon and Garrick. At his death, his body lay in state in the Royal Academy, and he was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The list of Sir Joshua Reynolds' portraits would include all the names famous in society and the arts in his time. He was called the historian of English society of the latter part of the 18th century. Ruskin wrote of him as "one of the seven great colorists." Particularly was he notable for his portraiture of women and children—and such pictures as "Love Me, Love My Dog," give testimony to the whimsical poetry of his fancy, his mastery of color, instinctive sense of personal charm and faithfulness to detail.

Monument for Heroes.

As a memorial to wireless telegraph operators who have lost their lives at sea, it is planned to reset a fountain in Battery Park, New York. The fountain will be of white granite, with seats of the same material at either side. At the back will be a column upon which the names of the operators will be inscribed as follows: Jack Phillips, of the steamship Titanic, April 15, 1912, Atlantic ocean; George C. Eccles, the Ohio, August 26, 1909, Pacific ocean; Stephen F. Senepanek, the Pere Marquette, September 9, 1910, Lake Michigan; S. Lawrence Prudhunt, the Rosecrans, January 7, 1913, Pacific ocean; Donald Campbell Perkins, the State of California, August 18, 1913, Pacific ocean; Ferdinand J. Kuehn, the Monroe, January 30, 1914, Atlantic ocean.

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WORTH-WHILE FACTS

A Matter of Ancestors.

How many male and female ancestors were required to bring you into the world? First, it was necessary that you should have a father and mother. That makes two human beings. Each of them must have had a father and mother. That makes four more human beings. Again, each of them must have had a father and mother, making eight more human beings. So on we go back to the time of Jesus Christ, 56 generations. The calculation thus resulting shows that 139,235,017,489,534,976 births must have taken place to bring you into this world—you who read these lines! All this since the birth of Christ—not since the beginning of time.

Silk Worms and Silk.

Two thousand nine hundred silkworms are required to produce one pound of silk; but it takes 27,000 spiders to produce one pound of web. Spiders have four paps for spinning their threads, each pap having 1,000 holes, and the fine web itself is the union of 4,000 threads. No spider spins more than four webs, and when the fourth is destroyed they seize on the webs of others.

Snow Augments Thirst.

The water which will allay our burning thirst aguments it when congealed into snow; so that it is stated by explorers of the Arctic regions that the natives "prefer enduring the utmost extremity of thirst rather than attempt to remove it by eating snow." Yet if the snow be melted it becomes drinkable water. Nevertheless, although, if melted before entering the mouth, it assuages thirst like other water, when melted in the mouth, it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox more striking, we have only to remember that ice, which melts more slowly in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirst.

Chinamen Pay for Health.

Our custom is to pay our doctors when we are sick, sometimes not even then. The Celestial method, as shown by the example of the emperor of China, is to pay the doctor only when one is well.

Beating Gold Leaves.

The gold beaters of Berlin, at the Paris Exposition, showed gold leaves so thin that it would require 282,000 to produce the thickness of a single inch, yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes as to be impenetrable by the strongest electric light; if these leaves were bound in book form it woud take 15,000 to fill the space of 10 common book leaves.

GOLD TRIBUTE TO FRANCE

Annually Paid by U. S. Travelers Amounts to Enormous Sum.

New York Post.

Have Americans any idea of the foreign gold poured into a vast country like France, which makes itself attractive to traveling foreigners? For it is the foreign tourist who is mainly attracted. Native Frenchmen travel more and more in their own country, and profit by all the new facilities and comforts; but economically they are not the important tourists—they are, like the Scilly Islanders earning their living by taking in each other's washing. That which brings money, a vast deal of money, is the stream of foreign travel.

The money is that which foreign travelers—tourists—passing a few days in France, or a few weeks a season or a year —spend in the country itself. It has nothing to do with American or other foreign purchases of French goods to be shipped, those which appear in the customs statistics. It escapes all exact statistics, because it passes from the foreign hand to the French hand directly in the daily intercourse of travelers with the people of the country.

Now the yearly amount of foreign money thus spent by foreign travelers during their actual stay in France is, according to the very conservative estimate of this assembly—$500,000,000 half an American billion of dollars. Edmond Thery, who passes his life in financial statistics, estimates the amount at nearer $600,000,000. Of this great sum, which is half as much as all the money received by France for her products shipped to other countries, one-fifth is credited to Americans, that is, to North Americans of our United States. For South Americans in the last 10 years have been pouring their new riches into Paris and fashionable French resorts more profusely even than ourselves. In any case, we Americans of the United States of North America spend annually during our touring and traveling in France more than $100,000,000.

How is this divided up? Suppose that in the entire course of the year 10,000 Americans pass through France. The steamship statistics show there cannot be many more; and the hotel and boarding house capacity of Paris makes this the extreme estimate. This figure should probably comprise also the immensely exaggerated number of resident Americans, those who pass more than a year for their business or pleasure in Paris or elsewhere in France.

VARIETIES

Canada's cultivated area in 1911 was 32,404,110 acres.

Native runners in South Africa receive 60 cents a day.

Artificial limbs were used in Egypt as early as 700 B. C.

Meat prices in Manila have risen 100 per cent within a year.

The Swedish railroads are experimenting with peat for fuel.

Westminster Abbey is now the best lighted cathedral in Europe.

Pennsylvania has refused to abolish hanging as murder penalty.

The hight of buildings in Hungarian cities is limited by law to 82½ feet.

Goats are said to be entirely free from any indication of tuberculosis.

The pulse of a horse is a little more than half as rapid as that of a man.

Pickled peanut meal is used for bait by the French sardine fishermen.

Moving pictures were recently admitted in evidence in a Boston court.

Canada's mackerel fisheries are prospering again, after many years of exhaustion.

Pennsylvania forest reserve paid the state last year more than $15,000 in timber sales.

England last year imported 18,496,000 hundredweights of refined sugar and candy.

In 1913 Bermuda shipped more than 93,000 pounds of onion seed to the United States.

In the last 25 years the population of Germany has increased from 48,000,000 to 66,000,000.

It is said that a hair from the tail of the horse is the strongest single animal thread known.

Kansas in 35 years has doubled its crop production. The average annual crop return is now $216,970,353.

At Quito, the only city in the world on the line of the equator, the sun sets and rises at 6 o'clock the year round.

Russia expects to produce 24,000,000 long tons of bituminous coal and 6,300,000 long tons of anthracite this year.

Electric burglar alarms surround the treasury at Washington and are tested every 15 minutes, day and night.

Women are employed in road building in Singapore, breaking up much of the material with small hammers.

Black diamonds come from the province of Bahia in Brazil, and the finest specimen ever uncovered sold for $20,000.

For the first time since 1885 Spain, in January, had a fall of snow sufficiently heavy to whiten the landscape throughout the country.

South China annually produces more than 40,000 bales of raw silk and exports more than 10,000,000 pounds, valued at more than $17,000,000.

By breeding blind fish in dark caves under red light for several years a German scientist has succeeded in producing fish with useful eyes.

Well developed plans are being laid for using the aeroplane for surgical work in war. The idea is to provide the equipment of a small field hospital.

A Russian woman is heading an expedition which has started to cross Arabia at its widest part and which will try to penetrate land never before explored.

People in Tibet value highly the spectacles of smoked or colored glass that are sold to them by the Chinese, because of the blinding brightness of the sun on the snow.

A process of hardening steel with compressed air is said to be in successful use by a German firm in cases where only certain parts of the metal require hardening.

Russia's tobacco acreage was appreciably reduced last year, owing to the increasing value of land and labor and the low prices brought by the tobacco when produced.

British colonial and military engineers are considering the construction of a dam across the Blue Nile, in the Soudan, to provide irrigation for nearly 4,000,000 acres of land.

American shippers are interested in a packing exhibition to be held in Genoa this month. In very many instances American goods are wretchedly packed for shipment abroad.

The Biltmore forest school, established in 1898, and, therefore, the oldest forest school in America, has been discontinued. Dr. C. A. Schenck, its director, has returned to his home in Germany.

Almost the only thing in the economic life of the English workingman that did not rise in cost last year is rent. This is due to the high emigration, even among the best class of workers.

A shipment of duck eggs from Ireland, the first made in more than a quarter of a century, recently reached New York. There were 2,200 dozen in the shipment, which was made possible by the new tariff law.

Records in the Chinese language for use in phonographs have greatly increased the sales in a music store in China. The natives do not understand the foreign music and prefer their own language on records.

Hot water heating of homes has been making enormous strides in Switzerland in the last 15 years. Apartment houses often have separate heating appliances on every floor. The old tile stoves are being driven out.

A shark's egg is one of the oddest looking things imaginable. It is unprovided with shell, but the contents are potected by a thick, leathery covering, almost as elastic as India rubber. The average size is 2 x 2¾ inches and it is almost jet black.

The automatic telephone is preferred in Norway. The king's council has decided to bring before the storthing a bill appropriating $262,640 for a new central telephone station in Christiania and for an automatic service.

Demand for mosquito netting and canopies has fallen to some extent within the last few years throughout the island of Cuba owing to the fact that the people in general are gradually coming to realiez the necessity of preventing the breeding of mosquitoes in and near their houses.

In an article in the Railway Age Gazette on the steel passenger car situation, it is stated that it will be necessary to provide 47,000 cars to replace all the wooden cars and composite cars in use. The cost is put at $614,619,100 on a basis of building 46,926 cars. One steel car builder says that all-steel passenger coaches cost from $14,000 to $17,000 each, averaging about $15,000.

The PEACE PAGE.

EDITOR MARTHA HOLDEN

HERE AND THERE

MARTHA HOLDEN

An editor's desk is a crazy place. Every day something goes into it to be used sometime, and there, nine times out of ten, it isn't.

Our page has too many good family letters to need much from the editor's drawer. We all like to read the little chapters from real life, and the things written to sell may wait.

Today, in a house cleaning attitude, I attacked the editor's drawer. I'm afraid if you had seen it that all my counsels on order in the home would go for naught.

Honestly, I never saw such a disorderly array. Well, it's one thing to preach, and another to practice, and I'm going to try to "do better" after Easter.

From the collection of this drawer I am offering certain passages, which still read good to me.

Here is one from the Ladies' World of March by Katherine Louise Smith:

"At least twenty-six states have library commissions located, as a rule, at the capital. If you desire the pleasure that a traveling library affords, write to the commission and obtain the regulations which it sends out. Often these commissions require the signature of a certain number of taxpayers, who then form a library association, elect a secretary and librarian, and decide upon a place in which to keep the books.

"The traveling library may contain fifty to a hundred books, which are sent out in a neat case. Some states go as far as to pay the freight, but other states expect the applicants to do this. The "library" is allowed to remain a certain length of time, when it is replaced by another box of books.

"If your community desires any particular class of books, you should state this in making an application. You may be interested in farming or science, and if so the commission will put books of this nature among the others.

"Of course the library must be kept in a place accessible to the greatest number of people, and often the post-office, country store, creamery or some farmhouse on a main traveled road answers the purpose.

"Some library comimssioners are authorized to give a small sum of money outright and others purchase a number of books, for a nucleus. In many other ways your library commission can help you. It may suggest sending someone to organize your library, or to classify the books, or to show about keeping necessary records and cataloguing.

"Here is a list of states that have library commissions, or departments for encouraging the extension of library work: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin."

This from the Cleveland Plain Dealer aims to foster the kindly spirit:

"There oppears to be a campaign of politeness in being on the Southern Pacific Railway. Here, for example, is the "reminder" which is placed on the company's telephone stands: 'When you answer the telephone, be pleasant. It costs you nothing and in your heart you want to be liked. As you take off the receiver say, 'Southern Pacific,' and then give your name or department. It saves time. Said pleasantly, it is a good advertisement for yourself and the company. Thank the man who helps you or gives you information; he likes it. Remember on the telephone the voice is everything. See that it is friendly."

"In America this friendliness of tone over the telephone seems to be regarded as nothing short of a fundamental business rule. Much of the fun of a recent American commercial comedy, "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," came from the gaudy hero's sudden change of voice from roaring brusqueness to a seductive purr when he discovered that his caller-up was a client worth while."

The farm Journal asks these question:

"Made one new idea yours today?

"Put away a few cents against the time of need?

"Answered every business letter that came to you today?

"Taken a few minutes' time to inform yourself regarding the world's events?

"Spoken kindly to everybody with whom you have had dealings?

"Been faithful and true in all your relations to the community of which you are a part?

"Done all your work so well that you have nothing to be sorry for, now that the shadows of evening have fallen?

"Gathered your wife and little ones about you and bowed the head with them in thankfulness for the blessings and mercies which have come to you since morning broke over your home?

"Then, if you have done all these things, go to your rest in peace; you have lived a good day.

"And your tomorrow will be a still better one."

Easter Greetings

MARTHA HOLDEN

It is the glorious Eastertide, the season of Hope renewing, Faith unchanging.

A time, it is, of youth, of budding trees and of the Promise of Being.

Every human creature feels the impulse of Spring and tries to express it by putting on fresh garments, or by some material celebration.

"Christ, our Passover, is sacrificed for us. Let us keep the feast—not with the old leaven."

The Bellevue (O.) Ministerial Association would eliminate the commercializing of Easter. It sent last week an open letter to the pubic asking the discontinuance of the word "Easter" in connection with money-making enterprises.

Origen, one of the Green fathers of the church, urged that "the Christian who dwells with the truths of Christ and our Passover, and the gift of the Holy Ghost, is every day keeping an Easter and Pentecostal feast."

Dear Peace Page friends, are not the truths of Christ new every morning, and with this new leaven may we not keep in our hearts a perpetual Easter?

Neither Christ, nor His apostles, enjoined the observance of this or any fast. A daily life of blamelessness and piety was their only aim.

Today, with the growing instinct for worldly gain, the new leaven is too apt to be an attention to outward show.

Let us wear our bright raiment with thankfulness and humility, thereby making it the worthy symbol of a conscience newly awakened to our spiritual need.

May we not, at this glad season, dear friends, uproot the old grudges and the ancient jealousies, by the cultivation of a new love to the Great Giver, which will lead to a full fruitage of affection and helpfulness to our fellow man?

Easter love and greeting to every reader of our beloved Page. We are all of one family, united for the best things of Life.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

J. M., Ja., wants advice in the serious question of how to keep a 15-year-old boy at study and at school. Will some parents write on this?

I. L. S. of Missouri asks a cure for goitre. Any helpful personal letters will be forwarded.

G. E. Hammond, Tallahassee, Fla., a soldier, 80 April 13, asks cards from both Blues and Grays.

Mrs. Caroline Mace, Cairo, Neb., 76 April 10. Cards, please.

A West Virginia grandmother writes that though she has removed to town, the better to educate three grandchildren for whom she makes a home, she loves the country best and misses the fresh air from the hills, the pure water, the birds and the squirrels and rabbits. She misses the country freedom.

Mrs. Georgia Huggans, Barton, Ore., asks cards on her tenth wedding anniversary, April 24.

Eldora of West Virginia is a 21-year-old wife and mother who loves her home, husband, baby and the letters.

I will send my recipe for camphorated oil, excellent in cases of pneumonia or rheumatic pains, colds, etc. One cup home made lard, one tablespoon kerosene oil, two teaspoons sassafrass oil, one cake (5 cents worth) camphor gum cut in small pieces. Dissolve the camphor gum in the lard by setting on the back of the stove till all is melted, then put in the other ingredients and stir well. If this is to be used for grown people I add one tablespoon turpentine and put away in tight jars.—Mrs. J. M. S., Pa.

Lizzie Tedford, Greenback, Tenn., says that Marjorie Campbell writes of the trailing arbutus in Michigan. Lizzie thanks you for the magazines and all the kindness of the readers. Would like to see some arbutus.

A. V. N., Col. calls your attention to two "saving" Bible texts. Romans, 10:9 and 13.

V. McA. Vet. wants suuggestions for a name for her church club of girls. She is an invalid who enjoys cards.

Farmer Boy, Tenn., rejoices in the fact that he is trying to live the Christian's life. "How this world would move," he says, "if all boys and girls were Christians."

Mrs. A. C. Sweet Carlock, Ill., asks a song, "The Interrupted Choir," also house plant slips. She thanks you for cards sent her little girl.

Was the song "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," based on the Battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing. The song describes that event as I saw it: We were driven from the camps the first day, recovered camps the next. And many dead were still on the battlefield, while we camped, (or tented) on the Old Camp Ground. H. S. Lowry, Co. E, 14th Ill. Inf.; also Co. A, 14th and 15th Vet. Battalion Ill. Inf.

I was a soldier in the Union army, and am the youngest soldier that I know of anywhere. I was in the 6th Michigan Heavy Artillery and served till the close of the war. I am thankful for good health, and friends. My birthday will be March 30th and I will be glad to receive a good shower of cards and letters from those with birthdays March 30th.—C. L. Dickinson, Winterset, Iowa.

If the person from Indiana who wrote to "Florida Cracker" will send name and address, I shall be glad to answer inquiries fully by letter. "Florida Cracker." Address of Florida Cracker here.—M. H.

If T. W., Mentour Falls, will send her state a letter will be forwarded her.

G. H. W., Mich., writes: I wish you would print for me the poem about "Listen to the Wild—'Tis Calling You." The author's name begins with S. He writes about the Yukon country and speaks of "the great white silence." All this seems to me so typical of this country, with its miles of pines and its endless quiet, away from the noises and wickedness of the cities—it's God's own country, unspoiled as yet by man. A strange thing about these wild, uncultivated countries is the power of attraction they have for everyone who spends a few days alone in the woods. It is really true that they all want to come back to the pines; the wild really calls and continues to call until they come again.

"The groves were God's first temples" and there is nothing in the world to me so inspiring and so nerve-resting as a day spent in the woods. I wish more of the women could enjoy it as I do, but I suppose the doctors would grow hungry if they did.

Major Guy C. Pierce, Kilbourne, Wis., would like to find the songs containing these lines:

Seven dollars a month and get shot at that,
Is a common soldier's pay,
While the big fellows that send us there,
Get eight dollars a day.
and
Then Johnny Bull got wrathy and swore he would us kill,
But we soon sent them flying from the top of Bunker Hill.
We kicked them off so quickly they couldn't say good by.
While the Yankee boys kept singing, "Root Hog, or Die."

CHEER UP ROW

Mrs. W. P. Brogan thanks you for the literature, letters and cards which she enjoyed, and also for the gifts sent to Cecedia Howell which gave her the "happiest Christmas she has ever spent."

F. G. asks that his grandmother's name be put in for cards for her birthday, April 2. Mrs. E. L. Terrell, Sand Lake, Mich.

Miss Effie Warwick, Haskell, Tenn., is an invalid from measles who would enjoy cards.

Miss Emma Walker, Fremont, Mich., a paralytic, would enjoy cards.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Mrs. Dalana Winchel Webb.—Owen Ward, Tenn.

POEMS WANTED

Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming.

"The Old Granite State," to L. T. Bryant, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Fair as the Morning.

Wander Onward, Gentle River.

Moonlight in Dixie.

Please send "Me und Gott" to Mrs. B. Lord, Afton, N. Y.

Blue and the Gray.

Please send "John Bartholomew" and "The Spelling Bee at Angels" to J. W. Carothers, Kokomo, Ind.

Good-night, but Not Good-bye.

Good Fellowship Begins at Home.

Blue Moselle.

I Dreamed and Lo 'Twas Sabbath Eve to Mrs. Shirrel Rynders, Cohocton, N. Y. Tell Me, Pretty Maiden, to same address.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A POSTMISTRESS

My father has been rural mail carrier from this office for twelve years. I have been his substitute for two years, and have had to go in some pretty bad weather when he happened to be sick and couldn't go. Would be glad to hear from J. A. P., of Tennessee, as he says he is a mail carrier, too. I enjoy it because it is good to be out in the fresh air. I love outdoor sport, and most of all skating. Would like to hear from any of the Blade readers.—Lillian Hazen, North Springfield, Pa.

A WARM WINTER

I would like to have someone write from Grant's Pass, Oregon, and tell one what it is like there, what the land is worth, and what the prospect would be to get a small farm there. Here in Southwest Washington the grass is a foot high, and the daffodils are ready to bloom just as soon as we get a little sunshine. Isn't it queer that we are so far north and it's green all winter; we have had but two slight freezes this winter, and a little sun for three or four days. The meadowlarks and robins are here yet. There is another queer thing here. The birds do not sing as they did back home, and you don't know how much I miss it. Take it all round, the climate can't be beat, if it does rain some. Do coax some of the readers to drop their work for a few minutes and write some.—E. G., Wash.

SPRING THOUGHTS

I live near a lively little lumber town in West Virginia. I have worked in logging camps, been an engine driver on logging roads, and dug some coal, also. But farm life appeals to me stronger as I grow older. In fact, I have been a nature lover from the very beginning. How wonderfully nice it is to hear the birds sing on a bright spring morning and to see the children scrambling after Easter blossoms in the wood lot. You hear the bees hum and see the tiny buds on the fruit trees burst to display a beautiful blossom. All these, and a hundred other things, tell you that nature is doing her level best. I am an amateur in the ginseng and golden seal business, and think it very profitable, besides affording lots of pleasure. "Jack, from Virginia," come again. You surely write a sensible letter. How many of us are thoughtless enough to say or do something to hurt the feelings of an aged person? Instead let us do something to cheer them up in their old days.—A. L. S., of W. Va.

THE PAGE ORCHESTRA

I am 17, and attending high school. Am in my junior year. It is hard to think of being out so soon. I enjoyed reading your letter very much, G. A. P., of Tennessee. Here in Michigan we don't have very much chance for horseback riding, but I've tried just the same. Lots of fun to go canoeing, isn't it? My hobbies are outdoor sports and music. Have taken music lessons ever since I was a little girl. What instruments do you M. G. R.'s play? I play a mandolin and piano, and sometimes a guitar.—Peg o' My Heart, Mich.

If all the musical M. G. R.'s could get together, what an orchestra they could have. Let all who play send us a line, just for sake of fellowship. Tell what musical instrument you play, even if it's only a jew's harp.—M. H.

A FIERCE BLIZZARD

I am a young farmer, 21 years old, living eleven miles southeast of Muncie, Ind. The country is rolling, but good farming country. We had a fierce blizzard from the northwest, March 1, and another on February 23. That one blew the snow into such drifts as to completely block all wagon roads, and stall many trains. Some drifts were eight to ten feet in the roads, which is something uncommon for this part of the country.—M. G. D., Ind.

WISER BUT WEAKER

Let the women do their part at home by training their children to be good citizens. Our nation is growing wiser, but weaker, and this being the case, we may follow the example of Rome. D. R. H., Virginia, you don't live far from my home county. I live in the southeastern part of West Virginia. Come again with a description of the natural tunnel of your county. Lillian, of W. Va.

Here's a question for the men. Is our country growing weaker, and is natural decadence inevitable?—M. H.

WHAT ARE GOOD BOOKS?

Parents and teachers will do well to keep Emerson's definition for literature in mind when selecting reading matter for their boys and girls. "A record of the best thoughts." In my judgment, if the literary value of a book meets requirements of this definition—if it is made up from this formula, measured by this standard and can stand the test—it is good literature and safe to be placed in the hands of the youth.

Many people are opposed to reading fiction, because it contains nothing that really occurred. But these opposers will readily confess that they have never read much fiction. However, there is much fiction that will measure up to the standard of good literature, and affords excellent mental food for the thoughtful reader. I know it to be the case with such writers as Hawthorne, Cooper, Dickens and others. I think there is no greater pleasure than sharing the noble thoughts with such able-minded personages as these. Sometimes I feel the sentiment of this little verse when I am reading the writings of those who can tell stories so well:

Ah, did you once see Shelley plain,
And did he stop to speak to you,
And did you stop to speak to him again?
How strange it is and new.

But the only way I can speak to them and have them speak to me is to read the literature they have given to the world, and let their noble thoughts and sentiments ring in my ears.

I do not have access to a public library at the present time, but I have catalogues from several book companies and when I want a new book to read I can have one, on receipt of the price, selected by myself from thousands of volumes. So you see my reading is very limited, and, having to obtain the greater part of it at my own expense, is one reason why I exercise much care in selecting the kind of books I shall read.

I am a rural school teacher. I hold a first grade teacher's certificate; have taught two terms of school and am still just a boy of 19. I would like to read some good suggestions on how to get plenty good reading matter at the least cost, by some one who, like myself, does not have access to a good library. Don't tell me to borrow books as Abe Lincoln did when a boy, for I do that anyway when I can.—H. A. C., Oka, W. Va.

POETS' CORNER

EUGENICS

By C. W. Hayes, Ohio.

Victims ripe for segregation
Will no doubt deplete the nation,
But Eugenics is a thing we can't despise.
Let us then review the list.
Whom we fear must squirm and twist;
Should Eugenics once decide to Eugenize.

There's the man who has consumption
And the man who has no gumption;
For a starter that is surely going some.
Every man caught on a spree
Will be Eugenized, you see;
Thus eliminate the future curse of rum.

There's the man who is bald-headed
Surely then will not be wedded;
Or the cause would go to smash beyond repair.
For the future generation
Of this proud and glorious nation
Might perambulate this earth devoid of hair.
There's the loon who rocks the boat
And the guy who pawns his coat;
And the boob who didn't know the gun was loaded.
There's the freak who has twelve toes
And a double-jointed nose,
And the crook who back to prison was railroaded.

There's the grocer who sells eggs
Which he knows have sprouted legs,
And the druggist who has "something just as good."
And all other crooked venders,
Butchers, bakers, money-lenders,
And the Yankee who makes nutmegs out of wood.

There's the gang they call the rooters,
Megaphone and tin-horn tooters;
Will be Eugenized at once, both one and all.
Then, perhaps, some future day
We may watch the home-team play,
And enjoy a sane and peaceful game of ball.

FRIENDLESS

Hobart Pollard.

Friendless and sad I am dreaming,
Dreaming in sorrow alone,
Craving a heartfelt devotion,
Sighing for mother and home.
Many were tender and loyal,
Joys were pervading the air,
And sweet love was the theme of my ballad;
Love was the light of my prayer.
Oh, for days of yore.
Mother, love and home,
Friendless and sad I am dreaming,
Dreaming in sorrow alone.

Queen of the graces they called me,
Lovers were pleading to woo;
Then came the choice of an idol,
One that I thought would be true.
Old as the world is my story,
Leaving a haven of light,
How I suffered in shame and desertion,
Finding my life was a blight.
Grief is my only companion,
Pleasures now are of the past.
hSadows are looming before me,
Shadows I fear that will last.
Those who would smile now are frowning,
Pointing the finger of scorn,
How I used to think earth was a heaven—
Now I say, why was I born?

MINNIE MINTON

Minnie Minton, in the shadow
I have waited here, alone;
On the battle's gory meadow
Which the scythe of death has mown,
I have listened for your coming,
Till the weary dawn of day;
But I only hear the drumming
As the armies march away.

Minnie Minton, I am wounded,
And I know that I must die
By a stranger host surrounded,
And no loved one kneeling nigh;
And I fain would hear you whisper
In the twilight cold and gray;
But I only hear the tramping,
As the armies march away.

Minnie Minton, I am weary,
And I long to reach my goal;
Yet the billows of old Erie
Blue upon my mem'ry roll.
And I pause to hear you singing
By the waters of the bay—
But I only hear the bugles,
As the armies march away.

Minnie Minton, I am dreaming
Of the moments gone before,
Ere I saw the sabres gleaming
On the fields of death and gore.
And I thought that you were bending
O'er the turf whereon I lay;
But I wake to see the banners,
As the armies march away.

Minnie Minton, I am dying,
As the world recedes from view
I can see the old flag flying—
Fair and free 'gainst heaven's blue;
I behold the heroes saintly
Who have fallen in the fray,
And their bugles warble faintly
As they beckon me away.

KITTY WELLS

You ask what makes this darky weep,
Why he like others is not gay;
What makes the tears roll down his cheek
From early dawn till close of day?

My story, darkies, you shall hear.
For in my memory fresh it dwells,
I will cause you all to drop a tear
On the grave of sweet Kitty Wells.

Chorus.

While the birds were singing in the morning,
And the myrtle and the ivy were in bloom,
And the sun on the hilltop was dawning,
It was then we laid her in the tomb.

I never shall forget the day
When we roamed together in the dells;
I kissed her cheek and named the day
When I would marry Kitty Wells.

But death came in my cabin door
And took away my joy, my pride,
And when I found she was no more,
I laid my banjo down and cried.

I oftentimes wish that I were dead
And laid beside her in the tomb;
The sorrows that bow down my head
Are silent in the midnight gloom.

The springtimes have no charm for me,
The flowers are blooming in the dells,
For that bright form I do not see,
The form of my sweet Kitty Wells.

WAIT FOR THE WAGON

Will you come with me, my Phillis, dear,
To yon blue mountain free?
Where the blossoms smell the sweetest.
Come, rove along with me.
It's every Sunday morning,
When I am by your side,
We'll jump into the wagon
And all take a ride!

Chorus
Wait for the wagon,
Wait for the wagon,
Wait for the wagon,
And we'll all take a ride!

Where the river runs like silver,
And the birds sing so sweet,
I have a cabin, Phillis,
And something good to eat.
Come, listen to my story,
It will relieve my heart,
So jump into the wagon,
And off we will start.

Do you believe, my Phillis dear,
Old Mike with all his wealth,
Can make you half so happy
As I, with youth and health?
We'll have a little farm,
A horse, a pig, a cow,
And you shall mind the dairy
While I do guide the plough.

Your lips are red as poppies,
Your hair so smooth and neat,
All braided up with daisies,
And hollyhocks so sweet;
It's every Sunday morning
When I am by your side,
We'll jump into the wagon
And all take a ride.

Together on life's journey
We'll travel till we stop,
And if we have no trouble
We'll reach the happy top.
Then come with me, sweet Phillis,
My dear, my lovely bride,
We'll jump into the wagon
And all take a ride.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for Health, happiness and Good Cheer.

A GOOD MEMORY

I am a little older than the Blade. It came into being in 1836, on Oct. 20, 1836. I read the smallest print in your columns without glasses, and never wore glasses in my life. As to my memory, you will better understand when I tell you I have copied from it some poetry for you which I have not seen in print for over sixty years.—J. S., Va.

Thank you for the poems, which are so accurately set down from your memory. What a pleasure it must be to have a mind well stored. I believe in children committing poems and scripture to memory. It is one of the joys of after years.—M. H.

IN HARMONY

There are so many good letters written to this Page that I feel like saying a word of praise for them. I know there are some really good people in this world. I have been married eight years and have three little ones and I love them as well as any mother ever loved her children.

I have been reading lately some short sketches about gossip. I for one despise the gossip, and I do not care for the friends who begin throwing stones as soon as my back is turned. My greatest ambition is for our home. This is where I think every mother's ambition should be. Any woman who has a home and little ones to care for doesn't get much time for anything but work.—Cross Patch, Pa.

C. P. speaks of spring music, and since she is so fond of harmony she would hate gossip, for gossip is discord. Work is the best remedy for every ill and the woman is fortunate who is able.—M. H.

THE INFLUENCE OF BOOKS

I believe books have a great influence over every one's life. Show me the names of the books that anyone enjoys and I can in a measure tell what their character is. No one can read a good, pure book without being helped by its perusal, and no bad book can be read without its bad effects. I have had no opportunity to procure books from a library, but have a small library of my own, to which I add a volume now and then as I find one that I think is worthy of a place on my shelves. I have read but few novels, as I care very little for fiction, though as a child I enjoyed The Scottish Chiefs by Jane Porter and The Six Girls by Isabel Irving. Of the more recent novels I like Freckles, by Gene S. Porter.

I prefer historical, biographical, scientific books or books on travel. I have the following poets: Scott, Burns, Moore, Campbell, Hood, Longfellow, Byron and Cowper. All are good. "Life is short—too short to get everything. Choose you must, and choose only the best—in friends, in books, in recreation, in everything.—Laurelle of Oregon.

AN INDIAN IDOL

If I have a hobby for anything it is for hunting Indian relics. G. W. R. has a beautiful collection and I would delight to see it. I agree with him as to how they were made. I also have many hundreds of specimens of arrow points and spear-heads of many makes and of many colors. I have two arrow points of deer horns, pointed sharply, with a hole drilled in big end to insert shaft. One iron tomahawk and many stone axes, some with groove on two sides and one edge and others with groove all round; also many fragments of beautiful pottery, but no whole specimen. I warn you not to turn green with envy, G. W. R., as I describe an image or idol of moss colored stone that I dug from a mound in southeastern Indiana. It is eleven inches long, body and head, no legs, face 5 1-2 inches wide, has deep set eye sockets as if eyes had been inserted which I did not find. Its ears are pierced for rings and there are two grooves running from ear to ear over top of head presumably for hair and feathers for headdress. The back of head is hollowed out and many holes drilled from a groove to allow for lace strings to fasten headdress. The hands are crossed on the breast. There is a hole drilled in lower part of body as if it might have been carried on a pole in parade and the whole face and body are beautifully polished.

As I was born Dec. 13, 1850, you see I am no spry boy and on account of a whitesewelling which kept me on crutches 7 years I hunt no more relics. If any of the readers of Peace page has an ornamented stone used by the Indians and will send it to me, I will send them a picture of my beautiful Image on a postal card.—G. W. Webster, 1223 S. 22nd st., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

MORE RELICS

Surely there are some old, old relics owned by many of the Peace Page writers.

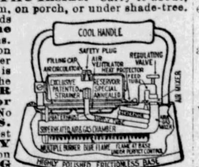
I have my mother's sampler, worked in 1827, while in the family of my sister is the sampler of my great-great-grandmother, dated 1777. Another relative has a cane, once the property of the second governor of the Plymouth colony, who died in 1657. It is still encircled by a thin band of gold, on which is engraved a deer with hounds in pursuit. A Scotchman while looking at this old cane, asserted that the wood was such as grew in his own country and that when steamed it could be tied in a knot. Still another relic of the same owner is a gold "memorial" ring, once the property of the wife of a revolutionary commander, a cousin of Deborah Samson, the soldier. The initials and dates on this ring are of a much loved son, who was accidentally killed in 1782 just after his mother remarked to some visitors: "If I have an idol on earth, it is that boy!"—Em. S. Earle.

SOMETHING NEW-DIFFERENT

MOST WONDERFUL SELF-HEATING IRON EVER INVENTED

Works while it's heating—heats while it's working. Saves Miles of Walking. Makes and Contains Its own Heat—Saves Its Cost Every Month—Air-Gas Flame. Economical, perfectly safe, convenient. The STANDARD is stove, fuel, heat—**All in One—Fire Inside.** Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room, on porch, or under shade-tree.

Go right along, one thing after another. All kinds of clothes **IRONED BETTER in Half the Time.** No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat, easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The STANDARD is neat, durable and compact. All parts within the radius of iron and handle. **NO TANKS OR FITTINGS Standing Out at Sides or Ends to Hinder or Be In the Way.** No wires or hose attached to bother. **NO PUMPS.** Right size—right shape—right weight. Cheapest fuel. **ONE CENT DOES ORDINARY FAMILY IRONING.** An ideal invention for every home. No carrying coal, kindling, ashes, soot, dirt—**NO DIRTING TO GET OUT OF ORDER—Lasts For Years.** Not sold in stores.



Sectional View.

ENTHUSIASTIC PRAISE:—Alex. Stalker, of N. Y. writes—"Your Standard Self-Heating Iron received some time ago is **The Most Useful Time and Money-Saving Device Ever Made.** My wife has just finished a large ironing in two hours that usually took her half a day with the old stove heating irons and the house is cool. **It Is Certainly Just The Only Iron Made.** We want the agency." Miss Boxie Sheets, N. C., says—"The two irons received and am delighted. **Have Turned Off Our Regular Ironer—Will Do All The Ironing Ourself Now.** Sold the extra iron to the first lady I showed it to." I. N. Newby, Ill.—"**Find It All You Claim For It.**" Mrs. A. E. Covers, N. Y.—"**I Can Do Ironing so Much Quicker and Cleaner Than in the Old Way. Think It the Best Thing I Have Ever Had in My House.**" Mrs. C. M. Winstead, Ky.—"**I Like It Better Than Anything I Ever Saw in the Way of Irons.**" Mrs. Caroline Kotze, Me.—"Your STANDARD **Gives Splendid Satisfaction.**" So they go—hundreds and thousands of delighted customers. **The Work of Ironing Cut in Half.** The expense of fuel almost eliminated—a Godsend to every home. **The Poor Can Afford It—The Rich Can Buy Nothing Better.** Guaranteed—ready for use when received. **PRICE LOW—Sent Anywhere—SEND NO MONEY. WRITE TODAY FOR OUR 30-DAY OFFER, Full Description—Catalogue FREE.**

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BOYS AND GIRLS

From West Virginia.

I am a girl from the W. Va. hills, and I especially enjoy the letters from the western states. My favorite outdoor-sport is horseback riding, while my amusement indoors is reading good books. I have read a number of books this winter along with my school work.

I agree with "Dark Eyes" in saying, you will not find more unselfish people than the people of West Virginia. I would like to correspond with "Dark Eyes," "Cutie," and many more of the boys and girls. Williams were all cards or letters. I have a birthday March 20. I am between the ages of 16 and 19. The one guessing my age I will send a card. What has become of "Lillian," of W. Va. and "Rough-Rider?" I would like to take a ride with her. I have a "Cow-Boy" saddle and am not very easily thrown. —Blue Eyes from W. Va.

Beauty Everywhere.

I think there is beauty wherever we may roam if we only seek it. How many think the same? I am a nature lover. I love music and nothing pleases me more than to do a kind deed.

Girlie of W. Va., I would like to know your real name and address, and would like to have you write to me personally. My birthday is April 18, but you are a year older than I am. Eunice Bable Given, what has become of you? Come again; I enjoy your letters very much. Where are you, Starlight? Write again. I enjoyed your letter; write more about the west. How many of the readers have old musical instruments? I have a violin that is 114 years old, and is in good playing order. We have been offered $50 for it, at one of the largest music stores in Indiana.—Beulah B. Coleman, Buchanan, Mich.

Come again and bring your friends. We are always glad to have the young people's letters.—M. H.

Friends and Fresh Air.

I have a large collection of good books. Ben-Hur is my favorite. My poets are Longfellow and Tennyson. I wish you might all come and see me, we'd have a grand good time. My hobbies are "Friends, fresh air and home." Who can say mine are not good hobbies? Boys and girls of Nov. 20th write.—"Brownie of Wayne," Pa. We shall be delighted to hear about the fishing trip.—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET

Dessie Campbell, Smithville, Va., would like to correspond with Snooky Ookums.

F. L. Smith, 13, Uler, W. Va., says she would rather work in the field than in the house, though she likes to milk and wash dishes.

If these lines should be read by any homeless, orphan boy, I should be glad to receive a post card from him. He may tell his age and give his address.—J. W. Claypool, Kessler's Cross Lanes, Nicholas Co., W. Va.

Fannie from Tennessee, lives near Andrew Johnson's home. She is in the seventh grade, and was one of the entertainers in the last day of school. She loves birds, music and work.

Ethel Stonehouse, 10 and her little sister 8, Bellaire, Mich., like to play out of doors, drive the horses and milk, but their mother is blind, and so they help in the house. I know they are fine little daughters, and would like some cards.

William I. Perrin, Sturgis, Mich., would like to correspond with M. E. J., of W. Va.

Anna Bell Bever, W. Va. writes that she is a lover of the flag, of flowers and birds and all that makes the world beautiful.

Lottie Stonehouse, 16, Darcy, Saskatchewan, is still going to school and says her schooldays are her happiest.

Myrtle White, Accoville, W. Va., is an only child, whose hobby is horseback riding. She would enjoy cards, as she gets lonely.

Dolly Martin, Hartford, Mich., has a sick friend for whom she asks books. He enjoys articles in mechanics.

Mary Crossen, Athens, Ohio, has a birthday June 25th. Her friend Julia Dent sends her name, and also thanks you for many cards and letters.

Nellie Adams of Fairlight, and Rosa Smith, of Proctor, W. Va., are a brother and sister who would like some young correspondents.

Wilmer Mitchell, Camp Creek, W. Va. promises to tell us of his trip to Wyoming and Dakota.

Ethel Wallace, 14, Kananga, Ohio, wants to find her twin, September 12.

Irene Hafer, Sheppard, Mich., would enjoy cards.

A post card shower for Franklin C. Mannon, Maxwell, Nebr., box 128, for March 21, his 14th birthday.—M. E. Mc, Nebr.

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A wonderful offer to every lover of music, whether a beginner or an advanced player.

Ninety-six lessons (or a less number, if you desire) for Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, Cornet, Voice Culture, Sight Singing, Mandolin or 'Cello, given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You get one or two lessons weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small. Hundreds of pupils write: "Wish I had known of your school before." "Have learned more in one term in my home than in three terms with private teachers." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity, and my eleven-year-old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." One minister writes: "As each succeeding lesson comes I am more and more fully persuaded I made no mistake in becoming your pupil."

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Three Smart Russian Sailor two-piece suits, made of a very good quality washable percale, plain white tailored standing collar. The front is trimmed with a patch pocket of self material. The sleeves are cut into roomy armholes, and finished with a simulated turnback cuffs. Closes in front with four pearl Buttons. Bloomer trousers.

Colors: Blue and white striped percale with Cadet blue trimming; same style made of a very durable all White linene or Tan linene trimmed with white.

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W. & H. WALKER
1794 Herr's Island Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

How to Save Your Eyes

Try this Free Prescription.

Do your eyes give you trouble? Do you already wear eyeglasses or spectacles? Thousands of people wear these "windows" who might easily dispense with them. You may be one of these, and it is your duty to save your eyes before it is too late. The eyes are neglected more than any other organ of the entire body. After you finish your day's work you sit down and rest your muscles, but how about your eyes? Do you rest them? You know you do not. You read or do something else that keeps your eyes busy; you work your eyes until you go to bed. That is why so many have strained eyes and finally other eye troubles that threaten partial or total blindness. Eyeglasses are merely crutches; they never cure. This free prescription, which has benefited the eyes of so many, may work equal wonders for you. Use it a short time. Would you like your eye troubles to disappear as if by magic? Try this prescription. Go to the nearest wideawake drug store and get a bottle of Optona tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one tablet and allow it to thoroughly dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. Just note how quickly your eyes clear up and how soon the inflammation will disappear. Don't be afraid to use it; it is absolutely harmless. Many who are now blind might have saved their eyes had they started to care for them in time. This is a simple treatment, but marvelously effective in multitudes of cases. Now that you have been warned don't delay a day, but do what you can to save your eyes and you are likely to thank us as long as you live for publishing this prescription.

FUTURE I predict love, business, success or trouble; birthdate and 10c. Prof. O. B. Johnston, Harrisville, W. Va.

COLD IN HEAD CATARRH
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PREPAID BY C.H. KEITH CLEVELAND OHIO

How To Gain Flesh

A simple but sure way to increase the weight, it is asserted by several well known physicians is to take regularly for several months one or two 3 grain hypo-nuclane tablets after each meal. These little tablets have the distinguished merit of increasing the red and white blood corpuscles, aiding digestion and promoting assimilation and absorption of the elements in the food which go to make blood and solid tissues. They are obtainable in sealed packages. If unable to purchase hypo-nuclane tablets from your dealer, send 90c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.

CONVULSIONS

Convulsions, nervous falling spells and spasms promptly relieved by my special treatment. Testimonials on file from cases afflicted since childhood, in which my remedies were successful. Enclose this in your letter for Free Trial Bottle. I pay expressage. Give age and full particulars. **Dr. F. Harvey Roof, Dept. 1100, Station N, New York, N. Y.**

$10,000,000 A Year Wasted On Trusses

Wrong to Buy Anything For Rupture Without Getting Sixty Days Trial.

A conservative estimate shows that nearly ten million dollars a year—in this country alone—is practically wasted on worthless rupture appliances—all because people trust to a mere try-oninstead of making a thorough test

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

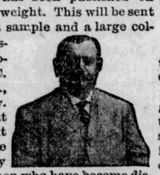
So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 134 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggists should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the lumbug—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

Box 14—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

Lost 76 Pounds

These true photographs show the benefit of 76 lbs. actual reduction of superfluous fat by a safe home self treatment that is easily followed. Many others—men and women—have lost from 25 to 100 lbs. and have acknowledged great improvement in health, appearance, comfort, etc. A book has been published on obesity; how to reduce weight. This will be sent with a proof treatment sample and a large collection of convincing testimonials, in plain wrapper, FREE, by Dr. H. C. Bradford, 20 East 22d St., F 11 New York City. This information that can be obtained without charge is likely to prove delightful news to many over-stout men and women who have become discouraged at previous attempts to reduce weight.



Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

GUNCOTTON

Please publish some information about guncotton.—J. J. Winans, Gortland, Ohio.

The simplest way of preparing guncotton consists in immersing for a few seconds, well carded cotton in a mixture of equal parts by volume, of oil of vitriol of specific gravity 1.845, and nitric acid of specific gravity of 1.500. The cotton, when well saturated is to be removed and squeezed to remove the excess of acid, and then well washed in clean cold water, until the water no longer reddens litmus paper. It is then dried at a heat not exceeding 212 degrees. A lower temperature is still safer. The cotton thus prepared explodes well but does not dissolve easily in ether. As made at the United States naval torpedo stations the guncotton is compressed into blocks with a hole running through the center. It is used in military and naval mines and torpedoes and for engineering purposes in time of war. When dry, compressed guncotton is detonated by inserting a detonator in the hole in the block and firing it. Wet guncotton is detonated by the detonation of a block of dry guncotton fired in contact with it.

BUFFALO BILL

Kindly print a sketch of the life of Col. William F. Cody, known as Buffalo Bill.—C. F. H., Crabbottom, Va.

William Frederick Cody was born in Iowa in 1845. His father was one of the early pioneers of Kansas. He formed one of the company who laid out the city of Leavenworth, and took an active part in making Kansas a free state. He was stabbed at an exciting political meeting. After this he was obliged to flee from his home and family, sheltering himself where he could. He finally died from exposure, in 1857. At this time Russell, Majors & Waddell were employed by the government in carrying stores across the plains, and young Cody hired out to them, and in their employ was obliged to visit every military fort and post west of the Missouri river. He became a favorite among the plainsmen and soldiers, and it was during this period that he had his first experience of Indian fighting, having, it is said, shot and killed an Indian when he was only 11 years of age. In 1861 he was called home to the bedside of his sick mother. She died during his visit, and, as the civil war had then begun and Cody had some record as a frontiersman, he was employed as an Indian scout and served to the close of the war with the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. He had become a dead shot with the rifle, and after the close of the war he entered the employ of Shoemaker, Miller & Co., constructors of the Canadian Pacific railway. He entered into a contract with the company for a monthly compensation of $500, to supply their force of laborers with buffalo meat, an dIn 18 months he killed 4,280 buffaloes, on which account he received the title of "Buffalo Bill." In the spring of 1868 he re-entered army life and was appointed by Gen. Sheridan chief of scouts for the department of Missouri and the Platte. He was scout and guide for the Fifth cavalry against the Sioux and Cheyennes. He then served with the Canadian river expedition in 1868-69, and continued to act in the capacity of scout until 1872, making his headquarters at Fort McPherson, Neb. It was at this time that he was elected representative from the Twenty-sixth district of Nebraska in the state legislature. After has term of office expired Cody was offered the position of guide for the Russian Grand Duke Alexis and his party, who were going out on the plains on a hunting expedition. He accepted the offer and piloted their entire party through their excursion, bringing them back without a single accident and loaded with game. He was richly rewarded.

In 1876 the Sioux war was begun, and Cody, who had at this time first started his theatrical experience with o company of Indians and scouts, disbanded them, joined the Fifth Cavalry and in the battle of Indian Creek, in a hand-to-hand fight, killed Yellow Hand, a Cheyenne chief. After the Indian war was over he again turned his attention to the show business and produced what is known as the Wild West, which became a great success in both America and Europe.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

Will you please explain the presidential succession?—H. E. M., Elporo, Ark.

In case the President is removed from office, or if he dies or is unable to discharge the duties of the office, the duties devolve upon the vice president. The constitution provides for this. The power to provide for further contingencies is left to congress. This congress did in a bill approved January 19, 1886. Its provisions are as follows: In case of inability on the part of both president and vice president, the executive fall to the cabinet officers in the following order, provided the officer upon who it falls has been confirmed by the senate and is qualified to hold the office: The secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, the attorney-general, the postmaster-general, the secretaries of the navy, of the interior, of agriculture, and of commerce and labor. If one of these should become president, he, of course, selects a new cabinet.

WILLIAM J. BURNS

Please give a short sketch of the life of William J. Burns.—D. W. B., Vale, W. Va.

The detective, W. J. Burns, was born in Baltimore, October 19, 1861. He was educated in the parochial and public schools and at business college. He is president of the William J. Burns National Detective Agency.

THE MULE-FOOT HOG

Kindly tell what you can concerning the mule-foot hog.—G. W. H., Lake Odessa, Mich.

In the mule-foot hog the hoof is single. Its origin is obscure, being attributed by some to a cross of a Berkshire boar on a native razorback sow in Arkansas, previous to 1900, and by others to introductions from various foreign countries. The National Mule-foot Hog Record Association, organized in Indiana, makes the following statements: Foot solid, short, smooth, enabling the animal to carry its own weight with ease; color black, with white points admissable; boar two years and over should not weigh 500 pounds, sow same age, 450 pounds. It is neither a lard nor a bacon hog, but a medium between the two.

TANNING SHEEP'S PELTS

Please publish a method of tanning sheep's pelts.—C. J. W., Creasaptown, Md.

To tan sheep's pelts with the wool on, wash the pelts in warm water, and remove all fleshy matter from the inner surface; then clean the wool with soft soap and wash clean. When the pelt is perfectly free from all fatty and oily matter, apply the following mixture to the flesh side: For each pelt take common salt and ground, 1-4 pound each, and 1-2 ounce borax; dissolve the whole in one quart of hot water, and when sufficiently cool to bear the hand, add rye meal to make it like a thick paste, and spread the mixture on the flesh side of the plet. Fold it lengthwise, and let it remain two weeks in an airy and shady place; then remove the paste from the surface, wash and dry. When nearly dry scrape the flesh side with a crescent shaped knife. The softness of the pelt depends much on the amount of working it receives.

JULIA WARD HOWE

Kindly publish a biographical sketch of Julia Ward Howe.—E. C. B., Dansville, N. Y.

Julia Ward Howe, the American author and philanthropist, was born May 27, 1819. After her marriage with S. G. Howe, of Boston, in 1843, she became engaged in philanthropic work. She assisted her husband in edlting the Boston Commonwealth, one of the ablest anti-slavery papers. She contributed the leading articles and some essays, poems, letters and witty comments. Mrs. Howe wrote for the New York Tribune at the same time. After the civil war she became active as a writer and speaker in social and philanthropic work, particularly in the agitation for woman's suffrage and for prison reform. She was one of the founders af the New England Women's Club, the first organization of its kind in this country. In 1872 she was sent as a delegate to the World's Prison Reform Congress in London, and was president of the women's branch of the New Orleans exposition in 1884. She was also preached occasionally in Unitarian pulpits. She died October 17, 1910. The cause of her death was old age, being 81 years old.

JAMES FISKE

Will you please publish a sketch of the life of James Fisk?—S. P., Falmouth, Mich.

James Fisk, the American stock speculator, was born at Bennington, Vermont in 1834 and died in New York in 1872. He became a member of the Boston mercantile firm of Jordan and Marsh, drove shrewd bargains with the government during the civil war, later opened a broker's office in New York and was employed with one Belden by Daniel Drew, in Drew's struggle with Cornelius Vanderbilt for control of the Erie railway. The Drew-Fisk and Gould-Eldridge interests in concert succeeded in forcing out Vanderbilt, and in placing Gould and Fisk in power, the former as president and the latter as vice president and comptroller of the road. The activity of the two in bribery and corruption involved state and federal officials, and at its climax brought about the gold conspiracy of 1869 and the well known Black Friday (September 24, 1869), when the efforts of the combination to corner the gold market resulted in financial panic. Fisk was shot after a quarrel by E. S. Stokes, a business associate.

DANIEL WEBSTER

Please print a short biography of Daniel Webster.—W. W. Oakland, Ill.

Daniel Webster, the American orator and statesman, was born in Sillisbury, N. H., January 18, 1782. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1801. He studied law while teaching school at Fryeburg, Me., and was admitted to the bar in 1805, beginning the practice of law in Boscawen, N. H. He removed to Portsmouth two years later. Webster soon became a leader of the bar and was elected to congress in 1813, serving until 1817. At that time he was a moderate Federalist in views. He now settled in Boston and in 1818 rose to the front rank of lawyers by his plea before the United States supreme court in the famous "Dartmouth college case," which involved the obligation of contracts and the powers of government. From 1823 to 1827 he was congressman from Massachusetts, was chairman of the judiciary committee, and had attracted attention by his speeches on Greece and on free trade. He had become widely known as an orator. In 1827 Webster entered the senate and ranked chief among the orators. Clay, Calhoun and Benton were some of his contemporaries. Webster favored a protective tariff in 1828. Two years later he reached his highest point in the debate on the "Foote resolution," where his reply to Hayne won for him the title of "Expounder of the Constitution." Webster was often pitted against Calhoun in debates and was, with Clay, highest in the Whig party. He came within reach of the nomination for President. In 1836 he received the electoral vote of Massachusetts. President Harrison choose him for secretary of state in 1841, and he—alone of the members of Tyler's cabinet—refused to sesign in September, 1841. In 1842 he negotiated the Ashburton treaty with Great Britain and resigned the following year. In 1845 he again entered the senate. He spoke on several important questions during his term. In 1850 he was again made secretary of state, which position he held for two years. He received a few votes in the convention of 1852, refused to support Scott, and died soon after in his home at Marshfield, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. W., Kalamazoo, Mich.—If an alien's children were minors when he took out naturalization papers they are also citizens of the nUited States.

Q. W. C., Bismark, W. Va.—The prayer repeated by George Burroughs at his trial on a charge of witchcraft was the Lord's prayer.

N. G. V., Strong, Maine—Only unappropriated public mineral lands are open to location in the United States.

Want *Free* Offer REPEATED

R. SPROULE, Specialist in Ear Troubles.

Within the last few days, many Deaf people have asked me to repeat the free offer which I made in the Toledo Weekly Blade last February to all Deafness sufferers.

The letters have been filled with the most pitiful appeals for help. They have told me of the terrible loneliness, the cruel setting aside of the sufferer from the active pleasures and duties of life. "I would rather die, Doctor, than be Deaf, but I know I am doomed," is the burden of many a letter.

Were I to think of only this side of the picture I should be desperate. But almost every one of the letters contained also this. A friend of mine was cured of Deafness by your treatment. Please repeat again that offer of Deafness Treatment Free, that I, too, may see your method. Surely what you have done for others you can do for me."

I have sent the Free treatments. I know only too well with what heartburnings of discouragement the person with the at-first occasional noises in the ear—the occasional Deaf cold—the gradual loss of keen hearing—realizes that he or she is slowly, but surely, being imprisoned in a tomb of silence. None the less horrible because of the fore-warnings. And so, thankful as I am to help these friends of my cured patients, I cannot rest until I say again

TO ALL WHO ARE DEAF

I will give away Free treatment for Deafness to every Deaf person who asks for it.

You who are Deaf—don't hesitate—don't delay, but get pen and ink or a pencil—write on any sort of paper—a postcard is just the thing—

Please send me your Free treatment for Deafness—Sign your name and address and send it to me.

When your letter reaches me, I will send you one of the treatments free. My treatment has restored good hearing to hundreds and hundreds. Why should it not do the same for you?

It doesn't matter how slight your Deafness is—how severe it is—how long you have had it—send for a treatment. Many have been cured who thought their cases hopeless. I won't tell you about the treatment, because I want you to see for yourself—note its results in your own case. If you had answered my previous offer, you might have now been in the blessed possession of good hearing. Don't miss this opportunity, but write right now for a Deafness Treatment. It is Free. Write

DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, March 30.

SENATE—Senator Lewis spoke at length in support of the administration's canal policy, and urged a compromise amendment introduced by him. Senator Gallinger spoke briefly in opposition to the administration's policy, and declared for the American doctrine of noninterference by other powers. Bill to lease Montana coal lands defeated last week, recalled and placed on the calendar. Leaders discussed probable action on tolls and decided to await action in the house. Nominations were considered in executive session.

HOUSE—General debate was continued on the bill to repeal the provision of the Panama canal act exempting American coastwise vessels from payment of tolls. At adojurnment time 5 hours and 32 minutes of the time agreed upon for discussion remained. Independent oil operators opposed the present form of the bill to lease mineral and oil lands before the public lands committee. Representative Burke, who won the Republican primary nomination for senator in South Dakota, was cheered when he returned to his seat.

Tuesday, March 31.

SENATE—Considered miscellaneous bills upon the calendar. Coast and insular survey committee heard arguments on the proposal for the government to take over the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. Commerce committee was urged to appropriate for deepening and straightening the narrows of Lake Champlain.

HOUSE—Final debate was begun upon the proposed repeal of the Panama tolls exemption. Representative Hinebaugh, chairman of the Progressive congressional committee, testified before the elections committee of contributions made by representatives to the last campaign.

Wednesday, April 1.

SENATE—The Panama Canal toll exemption bill was received from the House and referred to the interoceanic canal committee. Senator La Follette announced he would disclose in a speech today efforts to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Eastern rate case. Senator Kenyon had a resolution adopted calling for information on what employes, if any, in the Agricultural Department are also employed by the Rockefeller foundation. Senator Jones spoke on the toll exemption bill, and criticized the policy of the President particularly in withholding information from Congress. Senator Poindexter introduced a resolution calling for information from the President and declaring that action on the repeal bill should be deferred until such information is obtained. Senator Norris offered an amendment placing a construction on the repeal bill and providing for the submission of the British protest to arbitration. Unobjected bills on the calendar were considered. The coast and insular survey committee heard arguments on the proposal for the government to take over the Chesapeake and Baltimore Canal. The commerce committee was urged to appropriate for deepening and straightening the narrows of Lake Champlain. The nomination of Winthrop M. Daniels, of New Jersey, to be interstate commerce commissioner was discussed for two hours in executive session without action, and went over until Friday.

HOUSE—The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriations bill, carrying a total of $36,449,169, was reported. It provides for 15,507 salaries, including that of the President. Debate was begun on the pension appropriation bill. A bill was passed to pension widows and minor children of officers and men who served in the Spanish war, the Philippine insurrection, and the Boxer uprising. The Indian lands committee heard claims of the Mississippi Choctaws to be enrolled in the Choctaw nation. The public lands committee continued hearings on the bill to provide a leasing system for mineral and oil lands on the public domain.

Thursday, April 2.

SENATE—Went into a prolonged executive session over the nomination of W. M. Danils of New Jersey to the interstate commerce commission.

Foreign relations committee heard protests against ratification of the London safety at sea convention.

HOUSE—Debated the executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Friday, April 3.

SENATE—Resumed Thursday's recessed session at 11:50 a. m., to consider the nomination of Winthrop M. Daniels of New Jersey for member of the interstate commerce commission.

HOUSE—Debate on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was resumed. Unanimous consent was obtained for a night session next Thursday to consider private pension bills. Judiciary committee again postponed its recommendations in the case of Representative McDermott, who figured in the lobby investigation. A workman's compensation bill for government employes was agreed upon by the judiciary committee. Public lands committee continued hearings on the leasing bill for coal, oil and other mineral lands.

Satuday, April 4.

SENATE—Discussed various phases of the Panama tolls repeal and ordered printed various documents on the question. Senator Cummins postponed his speech on railroads until Wednesday.

HOUSE—Resumed debate on legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Foreign affairs committee favorably reported resolution for celebration of 100 years of peace with Great Britain. Knowland resolution calling for diplomatic correspondence on Panama canal tolls was deferred until Monday by foreign affairs committee.

North Dakota is determined to have better rural schools. Two county training schools have been established to give instruction in agriculture, domestic science, manual training and pedagogy.

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Kindly send me a sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

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Russian Princess to Wed Ferdinand

GRAND DUCHESS OLGA

St. Petersburg, April 3.—The betrothal is announced of the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the czar, and Prince Charles of Roumania, son of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and heir to the Roumanian throne, who arrived here early in the week with his parents.

Grand Duchess Olga will be 19 next November.

SEE URGENT NEED OF MONROE POLICY

Speakers at Science Session Assert Doctrine Is Not Dead.

Philadelphia, April 4.—That the principle of the Monroe doctrine is just as alive now as ever, was the trend of discussion at the annual meting of the American Academy of Social and Political Science, which is considering the present international relations and obligations of the United States.

While the speakers with few exceptions agreed upon the general principle of the doctrine there were some variations as to its application.

Concert of Action.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester urged a concert of action among the American republics in a policy of "America for the Americans" which, he said, was indorsed by Admiral George Dewey, John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American union, advocated a "Pan-American policy," in which each of 20 American countries should have the same independence as the United States so as to eliminate any sense of fear on the part of Central and South American states as to United States aggression.

Former Gov. MacCorkle of West Virginia argued that the Monroe doctrine was necessary to the peace and safety of the United States.

Much spirit was injected into the discussion by A. Maurice Low, British journalist, who said it would be easier to explain the attitude of Europe if Europe knew what the Monroe doctrine really was.

Defends Monroe Doctrine.

Replying to Mr. Low, ex-Gov. MacCorkle declared that Europeon "earth hunger" is not dead. If it was not for the Monroe doctrine, he added, the weaker of the Central American states might not now be in control of their countries.

Charles M. Pepper of Washington, D. C., said that any movement to abolish the Monroe doctrine would be unwise.

Philip M. Brown, assistant professor of international law at Princeton University, urged an international law embodying the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

"The Mexican situation, its problems and obligations" were discussed at the night session. Among the speakers were Henry Lane Wilson, former ambassador to Mexico; Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, and Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard. A paper by Robert V. Pesqueira, confidential agent of Gen. Carranza in the United States, also was read, in which he declared that the real object of the present revolution in Mexico "is not merely to avenge the death of the late President Madero, but is based on social and economic considerations."

Do You Want Money?

THEN LISTEN! You can have it if you will put your name and address on a postal card today and mail it to us at once. We will put you in your own, quick-paying business where you will make $5 to $20 a day. You can do it just the same as our other men. Here are some late reports: Cable, of Wyo., writes: "**Made $27.00 in 2 hours.**" Bryant, of Colo., made $16.00 in 6 hours. Evans of Miss., says: "Made $13.75 last Tuesday." Perry, of Ky., "Made $50.00 in 2 days." Hundreds of actual, bona fide letters like these on file.

Now is your chance to get out of the "time clock" line and the "pay envelope" brigade. Be a one minute photographer. New business—tremendous opportunities—the world for your field—travel or at home—all or spare time—big, quick, clean profits at private homes, parties, picnics, on the street, in the small towns, in great cities, at fairs, carnivals, conventions, reunions, street parades, aviation meets, etc., etc.—NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED—Profits begin at once—first day—first minute—and you Make 500% on Every Sale. Don't delay—don't wait—act—write at once for complete free information about

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Machine is everything in one—a complete portable post card gallery. Excites interest, arrests attention, compels immediate order from every onlooker. Small capital starts you. Sale of supplies that come to you with outfit practically give you back entire investment—and you have the business clear and fully established. You begin making money the same day the outfit arrives. Immediate sales—immediate profits. If you are sincere and really want to make $2,000 this year—DO NOT DELAY—show us that you are in earnest—that you mean business. We will show you how to get the money. Write NOW—AT ONCE—INFORMATION IS FREE. Address either office.

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CARNEGIE SENDS A BOOK

Makes Little Girl Happy With Fairy Contribution.

San Antonio, Tex., April 4.—Little Johanna Cojinecki, 9, cherished yesterday a book of fairy stories, upon the fly leaf of which is a message written by Andrew Carnegie informing her that this book is "All her own."

A few weeks ago Johanna wrote the Carnegie library board protesting that there were not enough fairy stories on the local shelves and offer a 5-cent donation to the fund for more.

Carnegie was told of the incident and sent the book.

DON'T TELL STOMACH LIE

Such Is Advice of "Uncle" Joe Cannon in New York.

New York, April 3.—"We are all lying to our stomachs," said former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon at the Waldorf-Astoria today. He is in New York on his way to Bermuda for a rest.

"We are telling our stomachs that they are well filled when we know they are not," he continued. "In the long run there is no good in that. The truth is going to come out.

"Do you New York people feel comfortable and satisfied or are you uneasy? My impression is that you are uneasy. Same thing in Chicago. Same thing everywhere. Farmers in Illinois are getting good prices but on what? Two undred dollars an acre farms running on half crops."

10 for 20c BY MAIL

We will send you a box of 10 of the famous Reyes Cigarettes for 20c, so you may try the blend.

Reyes cigarettes are made from the finest Turkish tobaccos grown, and a very special blend. They have a flavor and smoothness not found in other cigarettes. Every whiff a pleasure.

SPECIAL. These cigarettes with your own name or initials, **100 for $2.00.** Send $2.00 today for first 100. State style tip, (cork, plain, silver or gold) and style lettering—(1, 2, 3 or 4).

References—Empire Trust Co., New York.

REYES CIGARETTE CO., 92-96 Wall St., New York City.

GYPSY Fortune Teller And Dream Book

Know thy future. Will you be successful in Love, Marriage, Health, Wealth, and Business. Tells fortunes by all methods. cards, palmistry, tea cup, zodiacology, etc. Gives lucky and unlucky days. Interprets dreams. A large book by mail for TEN CENTS. Earn money telling fortunes.

PIKE BOOK CO., Box 10, So. Norwalk, Conn.

The storage of oil for fuel purposes is a new feature in the trade of the port of Manchester. Hitherto the bulk of the oil stored on the banks of the Manchester ship canal has been for illuminating and lubricating purposes.

AGENTS LOOK HERE

Novitas Sales Company of Waltham, Mass., manufactures novelties which you can sell quickly and at good profit. These novelties may be sold as readily by women as men. They are necessities in the home, in the factory and the office. Send for catalogue with special gross prices. Better still, send for samples of whatever interests you. All orders for dozen lots sent postage prepaid.

WATCH POCKET LIGHTER
Looks like a hunting case watch. Fits snugly in vest pocket. May be worn at the other end of watch chain. Heavily nickel plated. Perfect action. Does away with matches. $2.00 per dozen. Sample by mail..... **25c**

NOVITAS LIGHTER
The original Novitas of which over 2,000,000 have been sold. Handy, safe, simple. For vest pocket. "Turn the wheel, it lights the wick and does the trick." $2.00 per dozen. Sample by mail **25c**

A NEW PENCIL SHARPENER
A new idea in pencil sharpeners. On the principle of a carpenter's plane. Gives a long or short bevel and will not break the point. Double cutting edge of hardened diamond steel. Easily re-sharpened. 75 cents per dozen. Sample by mail.... **10c**

A NEW GAS LIGHTER
The only practical gas lighter ever made. Good for stoves and illuminating gas, also for acetylene lamps on automobiles. $1.25 per dozen. Sample by mail **15c**

A NEW KEY RING
No more finger nails broken to put keys on or take them off the key ring. This original spring lock is simply pushed aside and the job is done in a jiffy. 35 cents a dozen. Sample by mail..... **5c**

STORM LIGHTER
Will light in a hurricane. Doesn't flame; it glows, so the harder the wind blows the stronger it burns. Invaluable to sportsmen; automobilists, yachtsmen, golfers, etc. An extra wick with each lighter. $2.00 per dozen. Sample by mail **25c**

A STAIN REMOVER
that really cleans. Especially efficient in taking those nasty little spots on men's clothes. A little rubbing and there you are, spick and span, a well dressed man again. 35c per dozen. Sample by mail.. **5c**

HOUSEHOLD LIGHTER
A practical lighter. Cheaper and safer than matches. Should be in every house. Handsomely nickeled and polished. Always ready on the wall. Lasts a lifetime. "Zipp, it lights." $2.00 per dozen. Sample by mail **25c**

THE PRESTO LIGHTER
Highly nickeled and polished case. Designed for the vest pocket. No wheels, springs, contraptions of any sort. Will last forever. The handiest, safest cigar lighter ever made. $2.00 a dozen. Sample by mail **25c**

NEW CIGAR HOLDER
Light. Made of aluminum. Sanitary, economical. Protects eyes from smoke while reading, writing, card playing, etc. Cigar may be smoked to very end. 75 cents per dozen. Sample by mail..... **10c**

PIPE CLEANER
Removes refuse from bowl without scraping a splinter of the wood. Heavily nickel plated and polished. 35 cents per dozen. Sample by mail **5c**

COIN HOLDER
Smallest, handiest ever made. For pennies, nickels, dimes. Car fare, price of a paper always ready. Nickel plated steel. 80 cents per dozen. Sample by mail **10c**

Novitas Sales Co.
158 High St., Waltham, Mass.

DANCE

to the new

Columbia Dance Records

Your Columbia Grafonola pays for itself the first time you need music for an impromptu dance.

If you think you have danced to the best dance music that your talking machine can produce, have your dealer play any one of these, all O. K'd by G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B. Any dealer should be able to supply them, and every Columbia dealer certainly has them ready now.

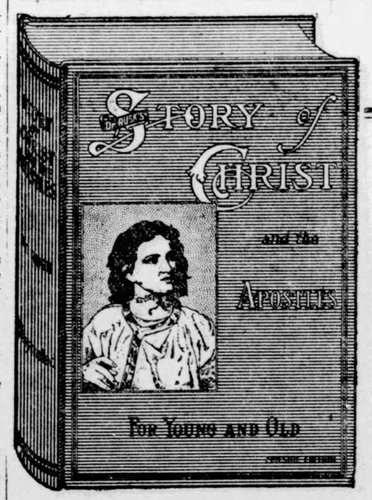
Tangos and Maxixes. If you can keep your feet still when you hear them you are music-proof. A-1499--65c; A-5544-$1.00; A-1462-65c. **One Steps and Turkey Trots.** Full of the rhythm and spirit of the dance itself. A-5545-$1.00; A-5542-$1.00; A-1458-65c. **Boston and Hesitation Waltzes.** You will never be too tired when these waltzes are played. A-5541-$1.00; A-1461-65c; A-5513-$1.00.

Vernon Castle, himself, uses Columbia dance records in Castle House and says, "They are the best I have heard."

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
All Columbia Records can be played on Victor Talking Machines.
LIKEWISE—
All Columbia Instruments will play Victor Records.

COLUMBIA

Graphophone Company, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.
Dealers Everywhere



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This magnificent book is 9½ by 6¾ inches and contains 320 pages, illustrated with nearly two hundred reproductions of famous paintings and original drawings. The book is divided into two hundred and four different stories of Christ and His Apostles—two for each Sunday for a year. Each is a pleasing narrative in easy language of the walks and talks with Jesus, including the lives of the Disciples. The stories are printed as they were told by Dr. Rusk, the famous author, to his nephew and niece. Told in a marvelously interesting way he held not only the interest of the children, but their father and mother. Weekly Blade readers are fortunate in this opportunity to secure this matchless volume for their homes.

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Address.....

And send to Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB15, Jackson, Mich. Return mail will bring you This Book and My $1.00 Drafts to Try FREE as explained below.

Cut Off Here

Send Today for this FREE BOOK

Tells how to get rid of Rheumatism, no matter where located or how severe, without Medicine. My method has created such a sensation all over the world by its extraordinary simplicity, as well as by its certainty to bring prompt and permanent relief, that every sufferer should learn about it at once. Men and women in every civilized country and in every climate are writing me that my drafts have cured them, some after 30 and 40 years' suffering—a whole lifetime of pain—cured even after the most expensive treatments and baths had failed. No matter what your age, nor where or how severe the pain, I take all risk of failure and send you the drafts right along with my Book, without a cent in advance—To Try Free.

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DYER

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A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible sleepless nights once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 296 J, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

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Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 327 Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

Among the Alps there are several postoffices at a height of 6,000 or 7,000 feet. One letter box, from which the postman makes four collections daily, is nearly 10,000 feet above the sea level.

BURNS SAYS HE HAS MURDERER

Claims the Solution of Mary Phagan's Death in Atlanta Factory.

Chicago, April 4.—Leo Frank, sentenced to hang in Atlanta April 17 for the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory girl, will escape the gallows and another man will take his place on the scaffold and pay the penalty for the crime.

William J. Burns, the detective, made the positive statement that he has unraveled the murder of the girl and stands ready within a few days to deliver another man's neck into a Georgia noose and give Frank his freedom.

"The mystery is solved," said Burns. "Frank will not hang April 17."

"And the man who committed the murder—have you found him?" asked the reporter.

Burns answered that the real murderer was under arrest, but refused to tell where, or to divulge his identity.

Real Murderer Abnormal.

From the detective's words it became apparent that everything was ready, all the scenes set, and roles assigned for an eleventh-hour drama in Atlanta.

In his possession, Burns asserted, he had the evidence that would turn the scales that had weighed Frank guilty. This evidence, gathered in a country-wide investigation after the supposed murderer had been tried and sentenced to expiate the crime on the gallows, is still a secret.

"How did you do it?" was asked.

"Crimes of the Mary Phagan kind are not natural ones," replied Mr. Burns. "The big criminal motives of greed, love, hate or desperation are easily excluded in such a case. There remains only the unnatural causes which prompt abnormal men to murder—and worse.

a Victim of Clamor.

"After establishing Frank's theoretical innocence, establishing it to my own satisfaction, it became necessary of course to prove some one else's guilt. The first big point in the case, in establishing Frank's innocence, was the circumstance surrounding his conviction—the clamor of the public for it.

"There has been a crime wave in Georgia. The public had become desperate in its desire to convict some one. Frank was arrested for an atrocious crime. Circumstantial evidence was against him and he was found guilty, not on any irrefutable facts, but on general principles mainly."

FEAR 170 MORE LOST

St. Johns, N. F., April 3.—There was growing apprehension today that the sealing steamer Southern Cross went down with all on board during the blizzard off Cape Race Tuesday. She carried a crew of 170 men and was heavily loaded with 17,000 seal skins, trophies of a hunt recently, concluded in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Hope for the safety of the vessel, based on a dispatch from Sydney, N. S., which stated that a wireless message had been received there reporting the arrival of the Southern Cross, was dissipated before noon when the government after several hours' inquiry declared the Sydney report untrue.

The sealer Bellaventure, with her cargo of dead, is blocked in the ice 100 miles north of here and cannot arrive before Sunday. She went to the aid of her sister sealer, the New Foundland, when 120 hunters from the latter were caught by the storm while killing seals Tuesday and were unable to regain their ship.

The Bellaventure, the Stephano and Florizel picked up many bbodies and a number of survivors. It is known that 58 lives were lost and some 30 men are not accounted for. It is believed that it is scarcely possible that the latter could have survived the long exposure on the ice floes.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

A. H. Preeman,

Suite 655, 102 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I have never tried the SWISS-AMERICAN VAPORATOR TREATMENT, and should like to do so if I can without any cost for the trial. I suffer from catarrh or asthma.

Name ... .

....

Address..... ....

....

Rob Women of All Secrets of Dress

Indianapolis, April 3.—The manner in which the big department stores advertise women's stockings, corsets and dainty lingerie in their show windows was assailed at the meeting of the Marion County Branch of the W. C. T. U. here today. It was the consensus of opinion window displays leave very little to be imagined regarding the feminine adornment.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, of Liberty, one of the leaders in the W. C. T. U. of Indiana, speaking of the department store window displays, said that women should insist on keeping something to themselves.

The 100 delegates agreed with her. The point was made and indorsed that some of the department store window "dummies" are vulgar enough in the nude, but that to display them in corsets, lingerie and silk hosiery is the limit.

England furnishes Spain practically the entire supply of tennis rackets and balls, footballs and polo mallets; Germany a few tennis balls and France a few footballs. Recently a consignment of American tennis balls was imported through England, and the balls are regarded as superior to those of English and German manufacture, while the prices are practically equal.

I Tell You Catarrh CAN Be Cured

I Know That What Cured Me After 25 Years of Useless Doctoring Will Interest Every Catarrh Victim and I'll Spend the Money to Tell Them How This Modern Wonder Was Accomplished.

You Can Try and Prove This Great Method Absolutely Free of Cost.

I am not a doctor and not a scientist, but simply an American business man with plain common sense enough to appreciate a really good thing when I have it proved to me, and with enough humanity to want others to benefit as I did. When a man suffers all the inconvenience, the humiliation, the embarrassment of catarrh for 25 long years, spending hundreds of dollars and much valuable time on alleged remedies, without any success, and then suddenly finds a means that cures him almost like magic, it is his plain duty to see that all the world is made to hear of it.

It makes no difference how bad your Catarrh or Asthma may be, the very first use of this treatment will bring you INSTANT relief. I tell you to depend upon it absolutely.

For all those years I went about half ashamed of myself, always conscious of the nauseating and disgusting practices I was **forced** to indulge in. I couldn't help hawking, spitting, sneezing and blowing my nose, no matter where I happened to be (just as **you** do if you are a catarrh victim), and I was well aware that people shunned me like a leper and kept away from my vile breath and filthy habits as much as they could.

After I had tried about everything (half a hundred different remedies), I learned of this wonderful Swiss treatment and had proved to me some of the remarkable results it had brought about. I tried it and was **better in an instant.** In just a short time I was **well** and free from that awful catarrh.

I was so pleased, so thankful, that I determined everyone should have the chance to profit by it. I bought the formula and rights and now offer you sufferers from catarrh the chance to try this wonderful SWISS-AMERICAN VAPORATOR without a cent of cost. Just send me the coupon below. The VAPORATOR is so small it can be carried in the pocket or handbag and used without trouble or publicity. Just send the coupon—but do it NOW. Grasp the opportunity, while it still knocks at your door. Send **today** sure.

DETECTIVES STOP ELOPERS THRICE

Millionaire's Daughter and Captain Kept Busy Dodging Sleuths.

Baltimore, April 4.—Capt. Charles Glenn Collins, former husband of Nathalie Schenck, is here, after having made three unsuccessful efforts to elope with Miss Amelia Wheeler, daughter of Samuel Wheeler, the sewing machine millionaire.

Miss Wheeler left her home in Chicago some months ago, intending to come here to marry Collins, but her father's chauffeur, who took her to the Pennsylvania depot, guessed her intetnion and telephoned to her home in time to prevent her escape from the city.

Narly Married.

Six weeks ago Miss Wheeler tried again. Before her departure was discovered she was well on her way to this city. She managed to elude detectives who had been sent to watch her and got as far as a boarding house at Towson, a suburb of this city.

Collins had engaged a clergyman, but before the ceremony could be performed detectives had trapped the prospective bridegroom. He tried to give them the slip by going upstairs in the Calvert building and taking a covered bridge at the seventh floor that leads to the Equitable building, but when he reached the exit of the Equitable building he found a detective there.

Disguished as Woman.

The captain invited the detectives to take a drink and awaited another chance to escape them. He went to the home of a friend on Maryland avenue and disguised himself as an old woman.

He tried to get away in a taxicab, but the detectives penetrated his disguise and followed in a high powered automobile Collins offered the chauffeur $50 to beat them in a race, but their machine was too fast and Collins gave it up and invited the sleuths to have another drink.

Miss Wheeler has temporarily abandoned her attempts to elope and has returned to her home in Chicago, but Capt. Collins is certain that sooner or later he will marry her.

STORM FORECASTS BASED ON SCIENCE

Bureau Eschews Copper Sunsets, Groundhogs and Rheumatic Joints.

Washington, April 3.—Just because accidents will happen like the "flare-back" which on March 4, 1909, isolated Washington, the weather bureau wants it distinctly understood that its predictions aren't guesswork. They haven't any goosebone prophets up at the observation; they don't believe in brother groundhog, nor the tree frog, nor the moss on the trees, nor any of those other old-fashioned weather guides. The process of figuring out the kind of weather that is coming is a highly scientific work.

Some folks have an idea there is something occult about the forecasting of storms, frosts and floods. Not a few think the observers must necessarily get their data by reading the planets, the stars and the moon. But they don't.

"Suppose a business man had ordered a carload of pineapples from Hawaii," begins a statement just issued from the bureau in explanation of its work. "He would know the average time it would take the steamer to make the trip to the Pacific port, the average time for unloading and loading into refrigerator cars, and the average number of days to be allowed for the trip across the continent to New York. His estimate, however, would be subject to error, because the steamship might be delayed by fog or the railroad cars by accident.

"The forecasters watch for the region of low temperature, which is the storm center around which the winds blow. The whirl or eddy moves bodily forward with the general eastward drift of about 650 miles a day in our latitudes. The forecaster determines the direction of movement of the storm and is velocity.

"When weather disturbances are reported, the forecasters know from experience about how long it takes them to reach our Pacific coast and then how long after they reach the Atlantic coast.

"To keep tab on cold waves that come into the United States from Canada and Alaska, the weather bureau studies the Canadian weather reports. England sends reports from Iceland, the British Islands and continental Europe, and daily reports come from St. Petersburg. A storm sometimes encircles the world in its course.

"The same businesslike system of tracing the track of a storm is used in determining the arrival of frosts."

RECEIPTS UP TO NEEDS

New Tariff Bill Will Meet Expectations.

Washington, April 3.—The Underwood-Simmons tariff act went into effect six months ago today and present indications are that it will not reduce customs revenue any more than was estimated in congress at the time of passage.

According to the treasury's March statement customs revenues amounted to about $26,000,000 which is about $1,500,000 less than the Payne-Aldrich law produced in March, 1913. That was a marked increase over February when revenues fell over $10,000,000 compared to the same month of 1913. The average decrease in customs revenue for the six months the Underwood-Simmons act has been in operation is placed at about $4,000,000 but officials were confident today that would be reduced in the coming six months. The annual reduction was estimated at about $45,000,000 a year.

Despite reports of an expected failure of income tax returns to promise the revenue necessary to offset the difference in customs, officials were inclined today to believe that the government would find its original expectations realized.

SUGAR 2c

25 pounds best granulated cane for 50c—if added to your order for $10 worth of other groceries. Buy at wholesale direct from headquarters—save one-third. Send for Walker's Grocery Bargain List. Satisfaction or money back. Prompt shipment.

Wholesale Prices to You

Begin saving now on your biggest expense. Our new Cut Price Grocery List shows how. Many startling offers this month. Also 10,000 bargains in stylish clothing for men, women and children, furniture, carpets, rugs, stoves—everything. Take advantage of this great grocery offer. Don't delay. Write NOW.

W. & H. WALKER

120 Herr's Island Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bonar Law Faces Hot Fight on Home Rule

London, April 3.—A Bonar Law, leader of the Unionists in parliament, still faces a hot battle over the home rule bill. It was at first thought the army incident over Ulster would result so seriously that possibly the Asquith government would end and thus seal the fate of the bill. But developments seemed to indicate the continuance of Asquith in power and the ultimate taking up of the bill again within a short time.

Girl Gives Life to Rescue Doll

Chicago, April 2.—Esther Engelbreitson thought she had the finest doll in the world. Its eyes were not the kind that open and shut, nor was its clothing elaborate. Beyond that its left leg was gone below the knee and a jagged dimple had been cracked in one of its bisque cheeks. But Esther, being only a few months past 2, only saw added charm in these peculiarities.

Tuesday afternoon Esther went walking. Juju—that was the doll's name—went along, of course. Esther sat down at the edge of an excavation near her home at Melrose Park. Juju, neglected for a moment, fell overboard. Esther, looking for Juju, saw her lying many yards below. She was on a mud island. Esther started to climb down the side of the excavation.

Two hours later Esther's parents became worried by her long absence and started a search for her. They found her, face downward, in the water, in the bottom of the cut, so near the mud island on which Juju lay that one outstretched hand touched the hem of the doll's bedraggled dress.

"HE WHO LAUGHS LAST—"

Man Picks Up Wallet, Finds $1,000 and April Jokers Gasp.

York, Pa., April 2.—An old wallet, which was being kicked about the streets and looked upon as an April fool joke, was picked up here yesterday by Thad S. Stroman, a detective, and was found to contain $1,000 in bills.

Those who watched the officer as he lifted the wallet from the sidewalk prepared to give him the laugh. Their eyes stuck out when they saw him unfold the bills.

The money belonged to William Hykes, who had lost it while on his way to the bank. It was restored to the owner and a reward was offered, but the finder refused any gift.

The Magnetic Girl

How She Compels Others To Obey Her Will.

100,000 Copies of Remarkable Book describing peculiar Psychic Powers to be distributed Post Free to readers of Weekly Blade.

"The wonderful power of Personal Influence, Magnetism, Fascination, Mind Control, call it what you will, can surely be acquired by everyone no matter how unattractive or unsuccessful," says Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Knowles, author of the new book entitled: "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces." The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of the Eastern Yogis, and describes a simple though effective system of controlling the thoughts and acts of others; how one may gain the love and friendship of those who might otherwise remain indifferent; how to quickly and accurately judge the character and disposition of an individual; how to cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs or medicines; even the complex subjects of projecting thoughts (telepathy) is explained. Miss Josephine Lucy, the popular stage favorite, whose portrait appears above, declares that Prof. Knowles' book opens the door to success, health and happiness to every mortal, no matter what his or her position in life. She believes that Prof. Knowles has discovered principles which, if universally adopted, will revolutionize the mental status of the human race.

The book, which is being distributed broadcast free of charge, is full of photographic reproductions showing how these unseen forces are being used all over the world, and how thousands upon thousands have developed powers which they little dreamed they possessed. The free distribution of the 100,000 copies is being conducted by a large London institution, and a copy will be sent post free to anyone interested. No money need be sent, but those who wish to do so may enclose 5 cents (stamps of your own country) to cover postage, etc. All requests for the free book should be addressed to: National Institute of Sciences, Free Distribution Dept. 1008 A, No. 258, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S. E., England. Simply say you would like a copy of "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces," and mention The Weekly Blade.

Do not enclose coins in your letter. Postage on letters to England two cents.

FIVE HOTELS BURN AT ST. AUGUSTINE

Old Florida City Is Swept by Flames Which Do Over Half Million Damage.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 2.—Flames that swept through two long blocks in the heart of St. Augustine along the bay shore early today destroyed five tourist hotels, a theatre, the court house, and numerous residences, with an estimated loss of $500,000 to $750,000. There was no life loss, but numbers of guests in the hotels were forced to flee scantily clad into the streets, while others were carried down ladders by firemen and volunteers.

A company of state militia helped preserve order and prevented looting.

Two Persons Jump.

Two persons who jumped in their flight from the flames were seriously injured. An unidentified woman, who hurled herself from the third story of the Florida House, suffered a broken back. She was probably fatally hurt. Several other persons sustained minor injuries.

The hotels deseroyed were the Florida House, Munson House, Clairmont Hotel, Central Hotel and Atlantic House. The Genovar Opera House, the Power Boat Club house, nine residences and several cottages were burned. The Veller House, one of the oldest buildings on the continent, containing priceless relics of the Spanish period, was completely destroyed.

Help From Jacksonville.

Starting at 1 o'clock, on the second floor of the Florida House, the fire raged for four hours through an area that had been one of the city's show places. The frame buildings burned like tinder. A detachment of firemen were sent from Jacksonville.

Besides the hotels burned the list of homes and other buildings destroyed included the Lynn two story brick building, Clarence Rogers' residence, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith's residence, Nook cottage, J. D. Puller's residence, Monson cottage, Gould T. Butler's residence and cottage, and the homes of George W. Corbett and Dr. G. W. Potter, the Joseph flat buildings and the Sallas and Sanchez buildings.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, April 6.—Wheat opened steady to fractionally lower here today. The deferred months were about 1-4c lower on the rains in the Southwest over Sunday. Northwest receipts were fairly liberal, and about equal to those of one week ago. Cash wheat here opened unchanged with the close of Saturday. May wheat opened down 1-8c to 98 3-4c. Trade was not active.

	Open.	High.	Low.	April 6.	Close April 5.
Wheat—					
Cash	97¾	97¾	97	97	97¾
May	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
July	89	89	88½	88¾	89¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	70¾	70¼
May	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	69¾
July	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	70
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	41½	41
May	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	41¾
July	42	42¼	42	42¼	41¾
Sept.	40	....	....	40¾	40
Clover Seed—					
Cash	7.57½	7.57¼	7.50	7.50	7.65
April	7.50	7.62½	7.47½	7.47½	7.60
Oct.	7.60	7.60	7.55	7.55	7.65
Dec.	7.62½	....	....	7.57½	7.70
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63	63
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	....	9.75
Timothy—					
Cash	2.25	....	....	2.27½	2.27½
April	2.25	....	....	2.27½	2.27½
Sept.	2.32½	....	....	2.30	2.30

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	91	91¾	90⅝	90⅞	91¾
July	87	87¼	86¼	86⅝	87⅝
Sept.	86¾	86⅞	86¼	86½	87
Corn—					
May	68¾	68⅞	68	68¾	68¼
July	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68⅝	68¼
Sept.	68¼	68½	68	68½	68
Oats—					
May	38¾	39½	38¾	39⅝	38¾
July	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	39⅜
Sept.	38	38⅛	38	38⅝	38⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	20.75	20.82	20.70	20.80	20.80
July	20.82	20.85	20.80	20.82	20.82
Lard—					
May	10.42	10.50	10.42	10.50	10.47
July	10.62	10.70	10.62	10.67	10.65
Ribs—					
May	11.07	11.12	11.05	11.12	11.10
July	11.25	11.30	11.22	11.30	11.27

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88¼	88¾
July	....	....	....	89⅞	90⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	89¾	90½
July	....	....	....	91	91⅝

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 37,000; slow, steady to 5c under Saturday's average; bulk of sales, $8.80@8.85; light, $8.70@8.92½; mixed, $8.65@8.92½; heavy, $8.45@8.87½; rough, $8.45@8.55; pigs, $7.60@8.70. Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; strong to 10c higher; beeves, $7.00@9.55; Texas steers, $7.25@8.30; stockers and feders, $5.50@7.90; cows and heifers, $3.70@8.45; calves, $7.60@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; market steady to 10c lower; native, $5.40@6.90; yearlings, $6.50@8.45; lambs, native, $7.35@8.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, April 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market steady to 10c higher. Veal calves—Receipts, 500; market steady; good to choice, $10.50@11.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; choice spring lambs, $8.15@8.35; choice wethers, steady. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; marcet 5c higher; heavies, mediums, Yorkers and light Yorkers, $9.50; pigs, $9.00; roughs, $8.20; stags, $7.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700; strong; heavy steers, $8.75@9.00; fat steers, $8.35@8.60; fair steers, $5.60@7.35; heifers, $7.25@7.85; fat cows, $6.50@7.00; fair cows, $4.50@5.35; butcher bulls, $7.25@8.00; milch cows, $60@90. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; lower; prime heavies, $9.15@9.20; heavy mixed, $9.15@9.20; mediums and Yorkers, $9.25@9.30; pigs, $9.00@9.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; strong; top sheep, $5.75; top lambs, $7.55. Calves—Receipts, 6,000; steady; top, $11.50.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, April 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,400; prime steers, $8.85@9.10; shipping, $8.00@8.35; butchers, $6.75@8.40; heifers, $6.00@8.00; cows, $3.75@7.25; bulls, $6.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.35; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; fresh cows and springers, $35@85. Veals—Receipts, 1,600; $6.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 14,500; heavy, $9.15@9.30; mixed, $9.30@9.35; Yorkers, $9.25@9.35; pigs, $9.20@9.35; roughs, $8.35@8.50; stags, $7.00@7.75. Dairies, $9.00@9.35. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; lambs, $6.50@8.40; yearlings, $5.50@7.75; wethers, $6.75@7.00; ewes, $4.00@6.50; sheep, mixed, $6.50@6.65; clipped lambs, $5.00@7.25.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, April 6.—Butter, unchanged; creameries, 18@24½c. Eggs, higher; ordinary firsts, 17@17½c; firsts, 18@18½c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 17½@17½c; twins, 16¾@16½c; Americas, 16¾@16¾c; long horns, 16¾@16½c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 57 cars; Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin red, 60@65c; do, white, 63@68c. Poultry—Alive, higher; springs, 18c; fowls, 18c.

New York Produce.

New York, April 6.—Flour was quiet; spring patents, $4.50@4.60; winter straights, $4.20@4.35; winter patents, $4.40@4.70; spring clears $4.00@4.15. extra No. 1 winter, $3.35@3.75; Kansas straights, $4.10@4.20. The easier ruling in wheat this morning was the result of larger worlds shipments and fine crop reports from the southwest; May, 99 15-16c@$1.00. Pork steady; mess, $23.00; family, $24.00@26.00; short clears, $20.25@22.25. Beef steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard barely steady; middle west, $10.35@10.65. Petroleum steady; refined, New York bulk, $5.25; bbls., $8.75; cases, $11.25. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@55c. Hay dull; standard, 95c@$1.00; No. 1, $1.02½@1.05; No. 2, 90@95c; No. 3, 80@85c. Hides easy; Bogota, 28½@29½c; Central America, 29½c; Leather firm; hemlock fists, 30c; seconds, 28½@29c.

Butter firm; receipts, 4,000 tubs; creamery extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 22@24c; held, extras, 22½@23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 22@24c; process, extras, 19½@20½c; firsts, 18½@19c; seconds, 17@17½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 15@15½c. Cheese irregular; receipts, 1,100 boxes; state, whole milk, held, white, specials, 19c; colored, 19@19¼c; white, average fancy, 18¾@18¾c; colored, 18¾@19c; fresh specials, 16@16½c; average fancy, 15½@15¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 18¼@19c; twins and flats, 18¼@19c; skims, 1½@15c. Eggs—Receipts, 30,000 cases; firm; fresh gathered, extras, 21½@22c; firsts, storage packed, 20½@21c; firsts, 20c@20½c; seconds, 19¼@19¾c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery white, 26c; gathered whites, 25½@26c; hennery browns, 22c; mixed colors, 20@21c. Dressed poultry firm; fresh killed western chickens, 16@21c; fowls, 14@18½c; turkeys, 21@23c.

Cotton.

New York, April 6.—Cotton futures opened steady; May, 12.66c; July, 12.40c; August, 12.19c; October, 11.68c; December, 11.73c; January, 11.67c.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 3 to 5 points today, and sold about 7 to 13 points net lower during the early trading. Disappointing cables and better weather in the south seemed to create reactionary sentiment, and there was a good deal of cotton for sale. On the decline, however, there was renewed buying of May and July and the market arllied 3 or 4 points before the end of the first hour.

The demand for summer months became less active after the close of Liverpool, and the market was unsettled early in the noon hour with active months about 8 to 12 points net lower.

Trading was less active during the early afternoon, and prices sold about 9 to 13 points net lower under realizing and scattered local pressure. Futures closed steady; May, 12.57c; July, 12.28c; August, 12.08c; October, 11.60c. Spot quiet, middling, 13.40c; gulf, 13.65c.

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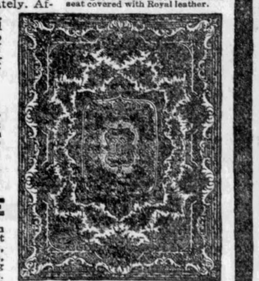

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CLEVELAND IS GIVEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Wins Out Over Cincinnati and Is Awarded Vast and Prosperous Territory for District.

Washington, April 3.—Formal notification of the decision of the federal reserve organization committee designating the cities in which reserve banks are to be established under the new currency system and fixing the geographical limits of the districts, was forwarded today to each national bank and eligible institution by treasury department officials.

The Lucky Twelve.

The following 12 cities have been selected as federal reserve cities:

Boston.	Chicago.
New York.	St. Louis.
Philadelphia.	Minneapolis.
Cleveland.	Kansas City.
Richmond.	Dallas.
Atlanta.	San Francisco.

The Ohio District.

District No. 4, the Cleveland district serves Ohio, western Pennsylvania, including the richest soft coal and oil regions and the Pittsburg steel district; eastern Kentucky and the panhandle of West Virginia, which includes Wheeling.

Some Surprises.

The selections contain some surprises. It was not thought that both Boston and Philadelphia would be named. The choice gives three reserve banks to a comparitively limited area, in addition to the national reserve board in Washington. Cleveland's conquest over Cincinnati was not expected, though the former city now leads the latter in point of population. Cincinnati is the older town, and has enjoyed financial prestige.

Dallas' contest with New Orleans was not taken seriously by bankers, but the claims of the Texas city have prevailed with the Treasury officials, who have seen advantages over New Orleans unknown to the general financial community. In other respects the locations chosen are considered satisfactory by financiers.

Brokers, however, did not deem the maximum number, twelve, necessary. They believed eight regional banks would suffice. Here again Washington authorities overruled the general sentiment of the banking element.

According to the act creating the new banking system, every national banking association shall be required within 30 days after notice from the organization committee to subscribe to the capital stock of its reserve bank "in the sum equal to six per cent of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of such bank."

The law also stipulates that one-sixth of the subscription shall be payable on call of the organization committee, or of the Federal reserve board; one-sixth within three months and one-sixth within six months thereafter, and the remainder of the subscription, or any part of it, shall be subject to call when deemed necessary.

Ready in Three Months.

Although various steps still must be taken before the new federal reserve banking system begins operation, treasury officials expected today that the 12 regional reserve banks would open for business within three months and that the revolutionary change in the nation's financial machinery would be an accomplished fact within that time.

In accordance with the law, as soon as the member banks in a district have subscribed the minimum amount of stock for a reserve bank—$4,000,000—five banks will be designated to execute the formal certificate of organization.

After its reception here the reserve bank will become a corporation and entitled to begin business.

Boards of Directors.

The next step will be the selection of boards of directors for the reserve banks. There will be nine directors for each bank, three to be appointed by the federal reserve board, which itself is yet to be named by President Wilson and six elected by the member banks in each district.

Although the federal reserve board is to choose three directors in each reserve bank and appoint a reserve agent for each bank who is to act as its mouthpiece, the organization committee may perfect the organization of a reserve bank for all practical purposes before the reserve board is appointed and it is believed that the committee will exercise this authority to launch the system as soon as possible.

In the opinion of officials here the transfer of money from member banks in payment of their subscriptions to reserve banks will be accomplished without disturbance to business and without any curtailment of credit or retrenchment in loans or discount. The law gives nearly a year to the banks for the payment of one-half of their total subscriptions and it was believed that this time would prove sufficient in every case.

To Provide Branch Banks.

The organization board was not authorized by law to provide for branch banks of the federal reserve banks, but the act specifically says that such banks shall be established. This task will be left to the supervision of the federal reserve board to be appointed by President Wilson.

The division of the country into districts and the selection of reserve bank cities constituted the first step toward the establishment of the new system. A statement issued by the organization board in announcing the choice of cities and the definition of districts says at least 7,548 banks of all sorts will be members of the system, with total capital and surplus of $1,831,648,369. Their 6 per cent subscriptions would amount to $100,898,902.

The committee took into consideration the following factors, says its announcement:

The ability of member banks within a district to furnish the necessary $4,000,000 capital for the reserve bank; the mercantile, industrial and financial connections in each district and the relations between various portions ad a reserve city; the probable ability of a federal reserve bank to meet the legitimate demands of business, "whether normal or abnormal;" the equitable division of available geographical situation of each district, transportation lines and facilities for speedy communication in it; the population, area and prevalent business activities of the district.

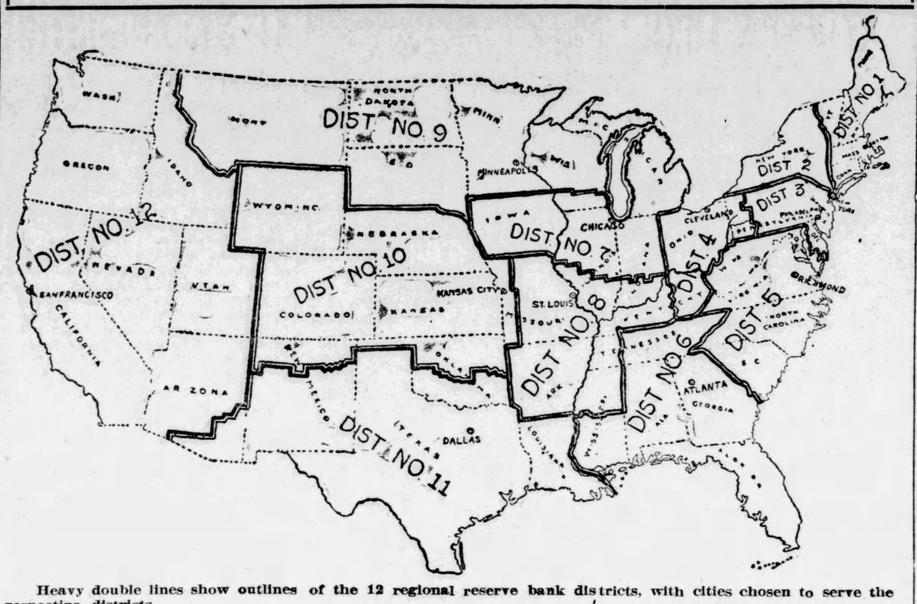
Cities May Protest.

The rivalry between many cities for reserve banks was intense and the committee's decision may be followed by protests and attempts to change the plan.

Under the law the decision is not subject to revision except by the federal reserve board. It is believed that board will consiler a long time before attempting to make any changes.

Some of the cities in the race for banks which were not selected were Baltimore, Washington, Birmingham, Ala., New Orleans, Cincinnati, Louisville, Omaha, St. Paul, Denver, Houston, Texas, Seattle, Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles.

RESERVE BANK DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES



Heavy double lines show outlines of the 12 regional reserve bank districts, with cities chosen to serve the respective districts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FEDERAL BANKS

Washington, April 3.—Subscription to the stock of federal reserve banks by national banks, state banks and trust companies, with population of each district, follow:

		—National banks, March 4, 1914—		6 Pct. sub.			6 Pct. sub-
Reserve City.	Population.	No. Banks.	Capital and Surplus	scription.	*No. Banks.	Cap. and Surplus.	scription.
Boston	6,557,841	446	165,529,010	9,931,740	446	165,529,010	9,931,470
New York	9,113,279	478	343,693,437	20,621,606	479	344,793,437	20,687,616
Philadelphia	8,110,217	890	216,340,213	12,980,412	801	216,550,213	12,993,013
Cleveland	7,961,022	724	192,147,258	11,528,835	726	193,697,258	11,621,835
Richmond	8,519,313	475	105,064,483	6,303,868	484	109,054,683	6,543,281
Atlanta	6,695,341	372	77,356,913	4,641,415	382	78,379,663	4,702,780
Chicago	12,630,383	984	211,068,338	12,664,100	999	219,198,760	13,151,925
St. Louis	6,726,611	454	80,717,981	4,843,079	445	103,655,397	6,219,323
Minneapolis	5,724,893	687	78,381,081	4,702,864	687	78,381,081	4,702,864
Kansas City	6,306,850	835	93,065,912	5,583,955	838	83,248,612	5,594,916
Dallas	5,310,561	726	92,003,123	5,520,187	732	93,901,523	5,634,091
San Francisco	5,889,303	514	130,423,422	7,825,405	529	135,258,732	8,115,524
Total	89,045,616	7,475	$1,785,791,171	$107,147,470	7,548	$1,831,648,369	109,898,902

*Including state banks and trust companies that have applied for membership.

VICTORY GIVES REBELS CONTROL OF FIVE STATES

Juarez, Mexico, April 3.—With the taking of Torreon by the rebels last night, constitutionalists now control an immense wedge-shaped portion of Mexico, with the point resting on Torreon, 500 miles south of here, and the top extending along the American border from Nogales, Ariz., to a point just west of Eagle Pass, Tex. At Piedras Negras, known as Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, across the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, there is a federal garrison, but it does not now constitute a menace to the rebels. The states now subject to the rebel armies are Chihuahua, Sonora (except the port of Guaymas), most of Coahuila, Durango and Sinaloa.

Yesterday's victory is said to make the capture of Saltillo and Monclovia in Coahuila, and Monterey, the key to the state of Nuevo Leon, assured. The main federal force, according to Villa's report to Gen. Carranza, was wiped out by death, wounds, capture or flight, at Gomez Palacio and Torreon Mazatlan, the federal port in the state of Sinaloa by the release of the veteran rebel army at Torreon, also is in a precarious state.

Thus, by his successful campaign of the last month, Gen. Francisco Villa has practically assured rebel control of the vast territory of the northen states of Mexico and gained for himself the reputation of being the foremost soldier of the country.

It was but a little over a year ago that he started out from a village near here with two companions, six horses, $7 in money and a meagre supply of beans, coffee and sugar. The horses at the time were not paid for, and Villa's first act upon capturing this city three months ago, was to repay the liveryman from whom the horses were borrowed.

ASKS GOVERNOR FOR WIFE

Albany, N. Y., April 3.—Alwin Freitag, Scranton, N. Dak., farmer, opines if Gov. Glynn can obtain jobs for the unemployed, he ought to be able to find wives for lonely unmarried men.

At least that's what he figures in a letter addressed to the executive today, pleading that Gov. Glynn find him an agreeable soulmate.

Freitag says he has two boys, 50 acres of land, 18 head of cattle and nine horses. The busy season on the farm is coming and he needs a woman to look after his house, he declared.

The first use of asbestos was in the manufacture of crematory robes for the ancient Romans.

TORREON FALLS; VILLA AGAIN IS TRIUMPHANT

Streets Strewn With Dead After Six Days' Battle When Rebel Forces Drive Out Federals.

Torreon (Via Gomez Palacio), April 3.—Torreon, strewn with the dead and wounded of a six-day battle, was occupied by the rebels last night on the heels of the fleeing federals.

In all the fighting, no foreigner was killed or injured. The taking of Torreon marks the climax of the first campaign of the revolution to oust Victoriano Huerta from Mexico City. It gives the constitutionalists virtual control over the whole northern tier of Mexican states.

The fighting began last Friday and was almost continuous. At first Villa attempted assaults on the strong federal positions in daylight, but these proved costly so the days were spent in cannonading and the nights in assaults.

Foreign Gunners Shoot.

Positions were taken and lost and taken again. Several night attacks sent the federals scurrying from strong positions, but at daybreak the captors would be compelled to abandon them by the strength and accuracy of the enemy's fire, much of which is said to have been directed by French and German gunners.

Losses have not been compiled, but General Villa estimates his own losses at 500 killed and 1,500 wounded and the federal loss at 1,000 and 2,500 wounded, with an unknown number of prisoners.

The battle line was four miles long, and the field was determined by three great hills formed like a carpenter's square, at either end of which lay the towns of Gomez Palacio and Torreon.

There were about 10,000 men in each army. The federals had fortified the hills with rifle pits, trenches and barb wire entanglements. The nature of the ground made it difficult to recover the wounded and many of them died of thirst and hunger or lack of attention where they fell.

Autos in Rescue Work.

Automobiles were used in rescue work, but they could not ascend the hillsides.

Some of the fiercest fighting occurred in the hills south of Gomez Palacio and west of Torreon. It raged with great fury in the canon De Huarache, where the federals made their last desperate stand and from which they finally fled, followed by a column of Villa's hearse.

Twice the rebels took two of the hills, only to lose them, but all the time the attack was becoming more formidable as the soldiers, attacking from all sides except the west, fighting from house to house, drew the circle closer about the enemy.

A hundred small encounters occurred intermittently in the streets or over the possession of some favored roof, but the roar of cannon was almost continuous.

Use Armored Trains.

Both sides used armored trains. These, with big guns mounted, would suddenly appear around an elbow of one of the hills, discharge a broadside and then retire. Early in the attack on Gomez Palacio the trains ventured out at the same time and a lively exchange of shots ensued, like a naval engagement on land.

The federals made use of huge rockets, which were shot to a great height, exploding in the air and letting down a hail of buckshot.

On the fourth day of the fight, the intense suffering from heat and thirst was relieved by a rain thought to have been brought on by the heavy firing.

During the battle, scouts brought word that federal reinforcements from Monterey were approaching on the east. General Herrera was sent against them and later reported that he had sent them scurrying into the hills.

One man will tell a newspaper that it should not print this or that, because he has no desire to read that sort of thing. He might as well tell the grocer not to sell cheese, because he can't digest it.

FLEEING TROOPS ARE SURROUNDED

Torreon, Mex., April 6.—A report reached here today that General Velasco's fleeing remnant of the federal garrison of Torreon is surrounded at Parras, five miles east of San Pedro. Villa has rushed re-enforcements in that direction.

Six hundred Spanish residents of Torreon, ordered expelled from the country by Villa, began their exodus Sunday. It is expected their property will be confiscated. The Spaniards had taken refuge in the Laugna bank when Villa entered the city, and put themselves under the protection of United States Consular Agent J. M. Ulmer, who had the American flag hoisted over the building. Since then the Spaniards have been practically prisoners.

Mr. Ulmer today posted placards on all property owned by Americans, setting forth that by order of General Villa the property and the occupants thereof are to be protected by all persons, under penalty of energetic action by the United States government. Each placard is embellished with a large fac simile of the consular seal.

Energetic measures are being taken by direction of General Villa for the sanitation of the city. Orders have been given to all property owners and renters to clean up their premises immediately under penalty of $100 fine and three months' imprisonment.

An order has been issued directing all business men to open their stores, shops and other places of business by Monday morning under pain of confiscation of all goods, tools and in some cases property.

Jose Flores, a railway conductor, returned to the city today after three weeks' absence to find that his young wife had been stolen by a federal captain named Jose Gonzales, who had forced the young woman to accompany the retreating federal column. Flores has appealed to General Villa, who has promised that if Gonzales is captured he shall be made to suffer for the anguish he has caused the young roalroad man.

Flores had been impressed into the service of the federals to man a train bringing in reinforcements for the defense of the city.

It became known today that the retreating federals are accompanied by a large cavalcade of civilins. Most of their baggage has been abandoned in the retreat.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Men and Women Wanted for Government jobs. $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 31, Rochester, N. Y.

Be Detectives—Earn $150 to $300 per month. Travel over the world. Write Fidelity Secret Service, Wheeling, W. Va.

Locomotive Firemen, Brakemen, Electric motormen, conductors; $65-$140; experience unnecessary; particulars free. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen, Conductors, Interurbans, $75 monthly. State age; experience unnecessary; qualify now. Application, details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I Will Start You Earning $4 Daily at home in spare time, silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 252, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

WISCONSIN FARM LAND.

Landology, a magazine giving the facts in regard to the land situation. Three months' trial subscription free. If for a home, or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter marking it personal and say "Mail me LANDOLOGY and all particulars free." Address Lloyd M. Skinner, General Manager, Skidmore Land Co., 184 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Formula for engraving, etching and writing on glass, and for marking iron, steel, silver or gold; 25c in silver. Box 64, National Military Home, Ind.

AGENTS.

Men Wanted—With Rigs, to Introduce Our guaranteed poultry preparation; $100 monthly salary and expenses. Redwood Chemical Co., 96, St. Paul, Minn.

Soap Agents—Our Sanitary Soap has everything beat for profits; we protect you in territory; sample and premium list free. Daley Manufacturing Co., Department 28, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents—Redhot summer seller—Concentrated soft drinks—orangeade, grape, raspberry, etc., 7 kinds, small package; enormous demand; whirlwind sales; astonishing profits. Get it quick, while it's new. Write today for full particulars. American Products Co., 3048 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HELP WANTED.

Railway Mail Clerk Examinations Everywhere soon. $75.00 month. Schedule and sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 27, Rochester, N. Y.

$9 to $20 Weekly Earned Distributing circulars, addressing envelopes and writing. Enclose stamp. Superba Co., Dept. 15, Baltimore, Md.

FARM LANDS.

Investigate This: Excellent Land in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, adjacent to the Northern Pacific Railway—the best developed sections of the Northwest; obtainable at low prices. State land on long payments and deeded land on crop payment plan; good climate; good schools; no isolated pioneering. Send for literature saying what state most interests you. L. J. Bricker, Gen. Immig. Agt., 215, Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Free Copy of Real Estate Bulletin Describing over 100 farm bargains and thousands of acres unimproved land in Minnesota. Akerson, Drawer B-14, Lindstrom, Minn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

LADIES To SEW at home for a large Phila. firm; good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut Street, Phil., Pa.

BE A DETECTIVE Earn $150 to $300 per month; travel over the world. Write C. T. Ludwig, 208 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

AGENTS We want, at once, a man or woman, one capable of earning a good salary, in every community where we are not represented. SUN MFG. CO., Write Us 333 BEAM BLDG., SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Disabled Owner Must Sell
284 Acres Equipped, $3,500.

Disabled owner wants to close out before planting; remarkable opportunity for a hustler; broad fertile fields; immense crops; pasture for 30 to 45 head; valuable wood and timber, choice fruit; close to lake on state road to market town; 7-room house, 3 big barns, other buildings; 5 cows, 2 pigs, hens, hay in barn, tools and furniture included if taken now and only $1,200 cash needed. Full details and location, page 1, "Strout's Spring List of Farm Bargains," just out, copy free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Station 104, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

UNCLE SAM IS BEST EMPLOYER; pay is high and sure; hours short; places permanent; promotions regular; vacations with pay; thousands of vacancies; all kinds of pleasant work everywhere; no layoffs; no pull needed, common education sufficient. Special money back guarantee if you write today for booklet B-1032. IT IS FREE. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C. Get a Better Place

OPEN A "STORE"

WE SUPPLY GOODS AND PAY FREIGHT

We will start you in business with our money. No storehouse needed at first. Our **wholesale prices** on **groceries, dry goods,** notions—everything, will astonish. Our plan appeals to old and young, men and women. Full particulars Free. Write to-day. NEIGHBORHOOD STORES CO., Richmond, Va.

AGENTS At Last—A Safe Self-Heating Iron

The Only KEROSENE (coal oil) Iron in the world

No competition. Every woman wants a safe self-heating iron. Low priced; every home can afford it. Demand perfectly enormous. Big profits. A winner for agents. Write quick for terms while your territory is still open. Sample FREE to Workers.

THOMAS IRON CO., 478 Lane St., Dayton, O.

Overland $950

Completely Equipped

With electric starter and generator—$1075.
Prices f. o. b. Toledo

Now Is the Time—

WHEN bright little Miss Spring comes cheerfully bobbing into your midst and gruff Mr. Winter goes grumbling and sliding out of sight—when old mother earth is thawing out and inviting you and yours to stay and play out in the open—when every single road coming and going from your farm is automatically cleared by nature and opened up for a big spring business—when the days get longer and the sun gets warmer—when the welcome robins and tiny buds appear and the slush, snow and ice disappear—that's the time to get your new Overland and open her up to your heart's content. And you need it more than you probably realize.

What's more—your whole family needs it.

Think of Your Family

They, too, want to get out of their former small and narrow path. They, too, want to go hither and thither—seeing, learning, playing, working, enjoying, broadening and accomplishing.

For life can be just what you make it—dull, forlorn and narrow, or just chuck full of everlasting fun and enjoyment.

Even work becomes light under the proper conditions. Remove the dreary drudge and you get light-heartedness in all of its efficient youth and glory.

That's what an Overland can do for you and yours!

"Yes"—you say, "but that costs a whole lot of money."

There's where you are wrong.

It doesn't cost a whole lot of money.

Do you realize how much automobile you get in an Overland for $950? Do you realize that it is a great big five-passenger touring car? That it has the power to take you wherever you want to go and that it is built to last for years and years and years.

A Big, Beautiful, Powerful Car

Don't confuse the Overland with those small dinky cars. Because our price is so exceedingly low people often class us with those small affairs. Our price is low because we manufacture cars on such a gigantic scale that we can make them more economically than anyone else in the business. This year we will produce 50,000 cars. Think of it! And that's the reason our price is 30% under anything on the market.

The Overland is a big car—a roomy car—a powerful car—a beautiful car—a comfortable car—dependable to the last degree.

In fact, the mechanical construction of the Overland could be no better—regardless of price.

Then the Overland is right up-to-date in every respect. The body is finished in rich Brewster green—trimmed in highly polished nickel plate and aluminum. It has a graceful cowl dash. There are electric lights throughout—even under the dash. The motor is powerful, speedy, smooth and quiet. The wheel base is long and the tires are large. It is remarkably economical on oil and gasoline.

Right Up-to-Date

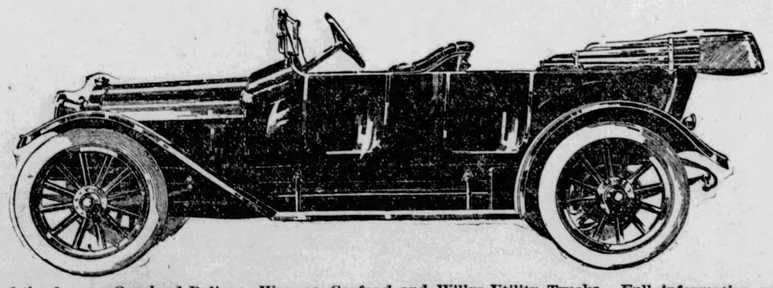
The 1914 Overland is beyond question the greatest automobile buy in the world. It has all the improvements, refinements, features and finish of a high priced car, yet costs but $950—which is 30% less than any other similar car made.

It is up to you. Spring is here. There are months and months of perfect automobile weather ahead of you and $950 put into an Overland will bring you a greater return on your money than you can get from any other form of investment.

There is an Overland dealer near you. See this car today. Or write for catalogue.

Please address Dept. 110

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Wagons, Garford and Willys-Utility Trucks. Full information on request.

Get This 2 Passenger Roadster FREE

To New Coey Students We Give this $452 Coey Junior

Everybody has a chance to earn a Coey Junior free and then ride around and take orders for us. Write for information. This is the only Automobile school in the world that really builds automobiles and gives students an opportunity to help build them and

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$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in Manufacturers' Journals.

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This Razor FREE SEND NO MONEY

To advertise our High-Grade Razors, we will give one razor free of charge to one person in each locality. The razor does not cost you a cent. You have nothing to sell, no work to do for us. It is sent absolutely free and postpaid on most liberal offer ever made. Send [illegible] and we will accept offer simply return razor. Bell Razor Co., 109, Geneva, N. Y.

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE

We give beautifully engraved, latest style, thin model, ladies' small and gent's size hunting or open case WATCH. Fine time keeper, guaranteed 5 years, composition gilt metal case, look and wears like gold. Also 1m. Diamond Ring and Handsome Chain. ALL FREE for selling 20 pks. of our high grade, gold eyed needles at 10c a package. Silver aluminum thimble free with each pkg. Extra present given if you order now.

IDEAL WATCH CO., Dept. 694 ELMIRA, N. Y.

Art Metal Table Lamp

For Blade Readers at an attractive price . . . **79c**

Here is another of the Weekly Blade's bargains for its readers—made possible by our purchasing power and desire to share with subscribers the benefits of our facilities.

This table lamp is very pretty, very efficient, very durable—and very cheap at 79 cents. The fount and base are of brass and steel—cannot break if dropped. It is a "Safety First" lamp—that prevents fire perils in your home—a thing no other lamp can boast of. The burner is a celebrated "Queen Ann" of solid brass, and it gives a clear, steady light of wide radius and fine quality. The chimney is a "clear white" flint glass, very strong. This lamp, which sells usually at $2.50, will be sent, shipping paid in advance, on receipt of your 79c. Every home should have at least one. **Send 79c, by money order or in stamps, to Weekly Blade Premium Dept., Toledo, Ohio.**

Carranza Bugler Sounds the Paean

Juarez, April 3.—News of the constitutionalists' victory at Torreon last night was first announced to the world when the bugler in front of Carranza's residence blew the staccatto notes of victory. The paean, Carranza said, was sounded here even before it was heard in Torreon. Villa delaying out of compliment to his chief.

Mexicans recognized the bugle call in a flash, and the streets became thronged instantly. Out of the saloons and gambling hails the crowds rushed until all places where crowds congregate were empty and the throngs stormed up the street to Carranza's residence.

Repeatedly the bugler sounded the call and a great wave of cheering arose. The electric lights strung about the Carranza residence last Sunday to welcome him were turned on, lighting up the draped and festooned red, white and green of the Mexican national colors.

"Viva Carranza!" "Viva Villa!" "Viva Madero!" "Viva Mexico!" came the shouts of the crowd.

Inside General Carranza and his confidential advisors were toasting Francisco Villa, the hero of the campaign.

It has been estimated that during the present year 1,248,000 factory hands in Russia have already participated in strikes, in addition to 215,000 others who are employed in establishments not under the factory act.